THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

At $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid within the year. | PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER. | Advertisements $1 per square, for 3 weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—Washington.

Vol. XV. GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1830. No. 8.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Fellow-citizens:

In presenting to the assembled representatives of the people, the annual executive message, it affords me peculiar satisfaction, that the circumstances under which you have met to deliberate upon the important concerns of the commonwealth, are of a character so favorable and auspicious to the general welfare of our country, as to justify cordial congratulations, and to demand the homage of grateful hearts for the never failing mercies of Him who ruleth over all.

The flourishing and healthful aspect, which our country every where presents, as well in regard to its internal condition, as in reference to its political relations with foreign governments, furnishes unequivocal indications that its public concerns are wisely administered, and that its affairs, generally, have been conducted with prudence and care. By pursuing a wise and conciliatory, but firm and independent course of policy, based on the just maxim of "asking nothing that is not clearly right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong," the general government has, in the course of the past season, obtained, by negotiation and judicious commercial arrangements, such important changes in regard to our intercourse with some of the powers of Europe and their dependencies, as to warrant the most flattering anticipations of future advantage to our citizens, by which the prosperity of every branch of our national industry, whether of agriculture, commerce or manufactures, will be materially benefited and enhanced. As citizens, then, of the United States, and members of the federal union, we have cause for sincere felicitation that the government under which we live continues to be administered in a manner peculiarly favorable to the advancement of the best interests of our common country, and to the full development of the superior excellence of those free institutions, which, as the fruits of a glorious but arduous and toilsome revolutionary struggle, have been kindly bestowed upon, and continued to us, as a people, by a beneficent and an all-bountiful Providence; that by pursuing an enlightened, discreet and liberal policy, in the administration of our national affairs, we have been preserved in the undisturbed possession of civil and religious liberty; in the happy relations of peace and friendship with foreign nations; and in the full enjoyment of uninterrupted tranquility within our own borders. And that we have the cheering prospect before us that, with ordinary care, and without practising an unnecessarily rigid economy in the management of our fiscal concerns, we shall present to the world, at no distant day, the novel but sublime spectacle, of a nation consisting of more than twelve millions of freemen, happy in the possession of the most flourishing and prosperous country upon earth, and enjoying the protection of a government exercising a power and energy, moral and physical, adequate to every emergency, and sustaining itself in all its relations, foreign and domestic, honorably disincumbered from all its pecuniary obligations, and entirely out of debt.

The momentous and highly interesting events which have recently transpired in Europe (of which the past season has been unusually prolific,) the rapid succession in which they followed each other, and the extraordinary consequences they produced, whilst they excite our astonishment at the boldness and intrepidity with which the enterprises were conducted, and inspire us with admiration of the noble bearing, the heroic virtue, and ardent patriotism with which the actors who accomplished them were animated; they at the same time, awaken pleasing anticipations in relation to the future moral and political condition of the human family, and inspire the patriot and philanthropist with renewed hopes that the day is not far distant when tyranny and oppression shall be banished from the earth, and the principles of free government, founded upon the equal rights of man, shall be established and maintained throughout every portion of the world. As American citizens, accustomed to contemplate the light of liberty, and to witness its vivifying and refreshing influence upon the free and liberal institutions of our own favored country, we have a right, and claim it as our peculiar privilege, to mingle our congratulations with those of the patriots of France, on the glorious occasion of the emancipation of that magnanimous people, and its enrolment upon the list of free governments, by the virtuous and successful efforts of a single city, in the short period of three days. For although France, our former ally and friend, who stood by us in the dark and gloomy period of our own revolution, is entitled to our kindest sympathies on the occasion of her sudden and successful transition from a gloomy and degrading despotism, forced on the nation by the hostile agents of foreign mercenaries, to a system of government comparatively free, by which, the [illegible] tricted within [illegible] and which admits [illegible] cal principle, that the sovereignty of [illegible] state res[illegible] but by the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Her [illegible]

towns, villages and farms, bespeak everywhere, within her borders, the wealth, comfort, happiness, and growing prosperity of an industrious, a moral, and an intelligent people. As an individual state, she is happy in the diversified blessings of her agriculture, her commerce, her manufactures, and her mineral productions; whilst as a conspicuous member of the union, she shares, in an eminent degree, the high credit and renown which the national character has attained.—Firmly attached to the union, and deeply sensible of its value and importance to all who enjoy the protection of its institutions and its laws; Pennsylvania, whilst, on the one hand, she will yield to none of her sister states in her zeal to promote its best interests, and to guard and defend it against the dangerous and alarming consequences of oppressive unconstitutional enactments, so, on the other hand, will she view with marked disapprobation, & serious dissatisfaction, any attempt, by open violence, to accomplish its dismemberment, or by the promulgation of insidious unfounded political doctrines, to impair its integrity, or to endanger its safety.

The protecting policy hitherto sustained by the general government, cannot, under existing circumstances, be abandoned or relinquished, with the approbation or consent of the people of Pennsylvania. Their interests, their prosperity, and, I may add, their comforts, are at this time essentially identified with that policy. The diversified branches of industry in which our citizens are engaged; the character of the productions peculiar to our soil; the state of the foreign markets to which we had heretofore been accustomed to resort for the sale and exchange of our staple commodities, and the interdicting duties by which the produce of our agriculturalists is excluded from those markets, leave us no alternative as to the course to be pursued. We must either suffer our surplus produce to perish upon our hands, or we must establish a market, for its consumption, at home. We must either submit to the humiliating condition of becoming tributary to foreign industry, or, by affording encouragement to our own, render ourselves independent of foreign imposition and exaction. Under the encouragement and protection now afforded, our manufacturing establishments are assuming a vigorous and healthful appearance, and give reasonable promise of promoting the general prosperity of the country, and of accomplishing the great end and design contemplated by the friends and advocates of the protecting system. Happily for us in Pennsylvania, we have no constitutional difficulties to embarrass us in reference to this system. Our statesmen who have hitherto represented us in the national legislature, as well as in that of the state, have uniformly expressed their opinions affirmatively, and in terms by no means equivocal, that this nation possesses the right under the constitution, to protect its industry, by salutary enactments of its own, against the injurious consequences of foreign legislation, and that the acts of congress imposing duties on imports are constitutional; and their constituents have, as unequivocally, responded to those opinions.

Although extensively engaged in the construction of works of internal improvement within her own limits, and at her own individual expense, Pennsylvania has uniformly, with a magnanimity and a spirit of patriotism which does her honor, advocated and maintained the constitutional right of the general government to aid in the construction of works of internal improvement, of a national character: tending to bind and to connect more closely together the remote parts of our widely extended territory; to multiply the facilities of communication between the different parts of the union; to diminish time and distance in the intercourse of its citizens with each other; to beget, by means of such intercourse, feelings of amity, kindness and friendship, instead of those sectional jealousies, local prejudices, and unkind and uncharitable prepossessions, which a want of free and friendly intercommunication is always sure to produce; and generally to increase the comforts, and promote the prosperity and happiness of the people of the U. States.

If to promote the happiness of the people is the legitimate end of all government, the maxim must be peculiarly true with regard to our own, where the whole power is lodged in the people, and by them delegated to agents, responsible for the manner in which the public concerns of the commonwealth are administered, and solemnly pledged to promote, by all the means in their power, the welfare and happiness of their constituents. We, as such agents, have a duty of no ordinary magnitude to perform, and ought to feel, very sensibly, the weight of obligation imposed upon us, in selecting the measures by which the end of our appointment may be most effectually attained. Of the [illegible]

[illegible] from the extreme difficulty

which presented itself at every attempt to strike out a system adapted to the existing circumstances of the commonwealth, and which might be calculated to accomplish the end contemplated by the framers of the constitution. But difficult as the task may be, it is not insurmountable, and I am thoroughly persuaded that there is not a single measure of all those which will engage your deliberations in the course of the session, of such intrinsic importance to the general prosperity and happiness of the people of the commonwealth, to the cause of public virtue, and of public morals; to the hopes and expectations of the rising generation, to whom the future political destinies of the republic are to be committed; or which will add so much to the sum of individual and social improvement and comfort, as a general diffusion of the means of moral and intellectual cultivation among all classes of our citizens. Nor can there be a measure presented to you, as legislators, and as the guardians of the integrity and safety of our invaluable civil institutions, more worthy of a virtuous and determined effort to overcome every obstacle that shall present itself in opposition to the accomplishment of an achievement so truly laudable. It is not to be expected that a system can be devised and matured, which shall exhibit at once, all the qualities of a perfect whole. Like the improvement of the mind itself, the building up of a system intended to advance, to enlarge, and to extend that improvement, must be a progressive work. Among the principal adversaries of this measure are prejudice, avarice, ignorance, and error; the fruits of a successful conflict with these, and a victory over them, will be a consciousness of having been instrumental, by furnishing the means of a general diffusion of knowledge, in securing the stability and permanency of our republican institutions, in adding to the sum of human intelligence, and in elevating the sentiments and confirming the virtue of the present and future generations.

If "knowledge is power," and I believe the truth of the maxim is no longer doubted, it must be conceded, that a well educated people will always possess a moral and physical energy, far exceeding that to which an ignorant, illiterate people can attain. It is asserted in a document recently published at the instance of the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Public Schools, that "out of four hundred thousand children in this State, between the ages of five and fifteen, more than two hundred and fifty thousand, capable of receiving instruction, were not within a school during the last year." And is it not more that probable that, if it were possible to ascertain the fact, every year that has elapsed since the adoption of the constitution, would, upon examination, have been found to present the same deplorable result in a greater or less degree. If so, what an incalculable loss has not this commonwealth sustained, in the talents that would have been elicited; in the ingenuity and skill that would have been imparted to labor and science; and in the moral and intellectual endowments that would have been engrafted and matured, had a judicious well arranged system of universal education been early adopted, and rightly enforced, as contemplated and enjoined by the framers of the constitution. To you, fellow-citizens, as the representatives of the people, possessing, as you necessarily must, an intimate knowledge of the wants, as well as the views and wishes of your constituents, in reference to this measure, and bringing with you, from every section of the state, a fund of intelligence which will be peculiarly useful in directing you to favorable results, is committed the arduous, but I trust, not ungrateful task, of collecting, digesting, and arranging the details of a system of primary or common school education, which will shed an additional lustre over the existing elevated character of the commonwealth; furnish the assurance that a recurrence of the evils complained of will be effectually guarded against, and that Pennsylvania will hereafter possess the energy and power, moral and physical, emanating from the virtue and intelligence of her people, enlightened and improved by a general diffusion of knowledge among all classes and conditions of her citizens, to which she ought long since to have entitled herself.

Among the most effectual safeguards to the peace, the safety, and the happiness of the people, are a well organized judiciary, and a prompt, faithful and impartial administration of the laws. The delays incident to the administration of justice in our courts, as at present constituted, continue to be the subject of serious complaint in many parts of the state, and call for a speedy and effectual remedy. The constitution imperatively requires, that justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay. Under the present organization of our courts, this constitutional requirement is not, and it is believed cannot be so carried into effect, as to prevent [illegible] delays. [illegible]

[illegible] tually increasing [illegible]

The several duties specially enjoined upon the Executive, by acts and resolutions passed at the last session, have, during the recess, been promptly attended to and performed.

The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the resolutions of 23d March last, to revise the civil code, have, there is reason to believe, been actively engaged in the performance of that duty. The task is one of no ordinary magnitude, and to complete it within the time limited by the resolutions, will require great industry and perseverance on the part of those entrusted with its execution. Much time, too, will be required for deliberate consideration, critical examination, and careful comparison and arrangement, to enable the revisers to give form and consistence to the work in which they are engaged, and to bring it to that state of perfection which the Legislature intended, and the revisers doubtless desire it should assume. A report in part, as directed by the resolutions, will, it is confidently expected, be made to the legislature at an early period of its present session. No provision has been made by law for compensating the revisers, for any part of their labor in the prosecution of the work, and as expenses must necessarily be incurred as the work progresses, I would recommend, as an act of justice to those engaged in it, that an appropriation be made of a sum sufficient to cover the expenses already incurred, and to compensate the revisers for the care and labor hitherto bestowed in the performance of their arduous duties.

The $4,000,000, which the Governor was authorized to borrow from the Bank of Pennsylvania, by the act of 13th March last, has been received from that institution, in the manner, and upon the terms mentioned in the act, and applied, so far as appropriated, to the several objects to which they were appropriated by that and subsequent acts. Of the sum thus borrowed, $1,109,111 46 were early in the month of April last, applied to the extinguishment of the balance of the temporary loan, which had been obtained under the authority of the act of 22d April, 1829, of that obtained in virtue of the resolution of the board of canal commissioners of 3d Oct., and the loan of $1,000,000, authorised by the act of 17th Nov. of the same year. $487,031 46 have been set apart by the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, under the provisions of the act of 2d April last, for the repayment of the several loans obtained from the banks of this commonwealth, in virtue of the act of 7th Dec. last. (Copies of the correspondence arising from the negotiation of these loans are herewith transmitted.) $2,354,420 54 were applied as directed by the act of 27th March last, to canal and rail-road purposes, and to aid in defraying the expenses incident to the canals and rail-road. And the sum of $53,433 54, the residue of the said 4 millions which remained unappropriated, has recently been placed by the bank to the credit of the commonwealth, and is now at the disposal of the legislature. As the fund applicable to canal and rail-road purposes, and to aid in defraying the expenses incident to the canals and rail-road, will be largely deficient, and as the demands upon that fund are pressing, I would recommend an immediate appropriation of the unappropriated balance just mentioned, in aid of that fund.

By the act of 27th March last, entitled "An act making further appropriations for canals and roads," it is made the duty of the board of canal commissioners, "to cause so much of the contracts already made upon the different lines of the canal and rail-road, as could be done, to be completed within the present year, and directing that they should in no way enter into new contracts for the extension of any line of canal or rail-road, except for the erection of a dam at or near Johnstown, and the constructing of a canal & necessary works from thence to section number 57 on the Ligonier line, a distance of about 3 miles, for the purpose of introducing the water into the Ligonier line of the western division of the canal." In pursuance of the directions of the act just mentioned, the board of canal commissioners, in a spirit of diligence, industry & zeal which does them much honor, proceeded to carry into effect the contracts upon the several lines of the canal and rail-road, and have so far succeeded in completing the same, that out of 426 miles of canal, (the whole extent that had been contracted for, or which was authorised to be put under contract by the act just recited,) the water has been already admitted upon the several divisions thereof to an extent embracing a distance of 106 miles. The remaining 20 miles are progressing rapidly towards completion, and will, it is confidently expected, be ready for navigation in the month of January next. There is reason to believe, therefore, that in the ensuing spring, Pennsylvania will present in her own several divisions of canal, an extent of inland navigation, forming a distance in the aggregate, of 126 miles, in addition to 262 miles of canal already in operation belonging to private companies; making altogether a distance of inland navigation by means of canals within the limits of the state, of 72[illegible] miles, prepared to convey to market the rich products, as well agricultural as mineral, of the fertile and productive sections of the commonwealth through which they respectively pass; to give life, vigor and facility to internal commerce in all its varieties, and to afford some assurance of future usefulness, profit and advantage to the commonwealth. The grading, bridging, and preparing the rail-way [illegible] for the 40 miles which have been put under contract between Columbia and Philadelphia, [illegible] completed, and will, it is expected, be finished in the month of January next, so far as to be ready for the reception of the rails, [illegible] 121 miles.

It [illegible] $1,023,168 67, leaving a deficiency to be provided for by the legislature to meet the

demands of the several contractors, of $511,836 33. I have already mentioned, that the sum of $53,133 54, the unappropriated balance of the loan of $4,000,000, may be made available immediately to supply, in part, the deficit mentioned. Should that be done, the sum to be provided to meet the existing demands upon the canal and rail-road fund, will be $458,402 79.

The Bank of Pennsylvania is bound, by the provisions of the act of the 13th of March last, to loan the commonwealth one million of dollars, annually, for and during the term of 3 years, after the 1st day of Jan. 1831, at an interest of 5 per cent. per annum. It will be optional with the legislature, therefore, to authorise a resort to the bank, under the provisions of the act, after the 1st of January next, or to direct a loan to be negotiated elsewhere, to meet the present exigencies of the state, as shall under all circumstances be deemed most for the interest and advantage of the commonwealth.

It may not be improper here to mention, that all the contracts along the several lines of the canals and rail-road, with the exception of that for erecting a dam at or near Johnstown, and constructing a canal of about three miles in length from thence to lock number 57, on the Ligonier line, authorized by the act of the 27th of March last, were authorized to be made, and actually were entered into under the authority and direction of our predecessors; and that the more unpleasant duty of carrying them into effect has devolved upon us. Hence arises the necessity for the constant borrowing and expenditure of those large sums of money, from time to time, on our part, in behalf of the commonwealth, for the prosecution of works of internal improvement. Without stopping, however, to inquire into the wisdom or policy which dictated the measure of engaging in a scheme so extensive, tending to involve the commonwealth suddenly in a train of heavy pecuniary difficulties and embarrassments, it is sufficient for us to know that the honor and the faith of the state are pledged to finish that which has been commenced; that, in the dilemma in which we have been placed, prudence will dictate that our march should be onward.—And the best interests of the commonwealth will require a further expenditure of large sums of money in connecting and further extending some of the lines of the canal, and the entire finishing and completing of the rail-road, in order that they may be rendered profitable to the commonwealth, and useful to its citizens.

On the subject of internal improvements, my opinion has ever been in favor of the policy; and although circumstances have occasionally occurred, calculated to dampen the ardor of its warmest friends, still I feel persuaded that a gradual progressive system of improvement, by means of roads and canals, such as this state might have prosecuted from time to time, without embarrassing her finances, or endangering her credit, would have been her true policy. The great mistake, on our part, has been in undertaking too much at once, which has obliged us from year to year, since the commencement of our public works, to borrow and to expend large sums of money, and to incur the payment of a heavy interest, without obtaining from them an adequate return. Although all the works, that have been contracted for, have been finished or are in a state rapidly approximating to completion, yet until those in the east shall be so connected with those in the west as to form one entire connected chain of communication between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, the great emporiums of the east and the west, we cannot expect to derive much advantage from them.

The connecting links necessary to complete such a line of communication between the east and the west, as will give value to the works, in that direction, and render them useful to the people and profitable to the state, are the rail-road from Columbia in the county of Lancaster, to the city of Philadelphia, about 81 miles in extent, 40 miles of which, as already stated, have been nearly completed, (the remaining 41 miles have not yet been put under contract;) about 9 miles of canal between Middletown and Marietta, including an aqueduct over the river Swatara; about forty miles of canal and slack water navigation from Huntingdon to Hollidaysburg, in Huntingdon county; and a Macadamized turnpike or a rail road, over the Allegheny mountain, about 38 miles in length. The aggregate of the cost of constructing the several links just mentioned, as necessary to complete the grand chain of communication between the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, should a rail way over the Allegheny mountain be adopted, instead of a Macadamized turnpike road, is estimated at a sum exceeding two millions and an half, and may be safely set down at a sum not exceeding three millions of dollars. I have considered it my duty to give you this general outline of the works, still necessary to be executed, to complete a single line of communication between our great eastern and western cities, with the amount of the probable expense which will attend their construction or execution; and I submit to the wisdom of the legislature, whether sound policy does not require, that the connexion mentioned should be formed with as little delay as possible, and whether the best interests of the commonwealth in this particular, are not intimately connected with its speedy completion.

One of the principal designs in relation to the construction of some of the divisions of canal, too, was to accommodate those regions abounding with anthracite and bituminous coal, and to afford facilities for the conveyance of those valuable and now almost indispensable mineral productions, to market.—The canals have, however, stopped short at points inconveniently distant from the beds or quarries in which the minerals are deposited, and if permitted to remain in their present state, will neither accommodate the interests they were intended to promote, nor become profitable to the commonwealth. To accomplish either of these ends, reasonable extensions of those several divisions will become indispensably necessary. Surveys have been made of projects of internal improvement in the eastern, western and northern sections of the state, most of which, if carried into effect, would be of advantage, not only to the region of country through which they pass, but would add to the general wealth and prosperity of the community. The importance of all the projected works, will, however, from the spirit of enterprise which has infused itself into the minds of our citizens, force themselves upon public attention,

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

[Continued from 1st Page.]

the U. States, when each preceding one was at the time regarded as the extent of the aid which Government was to render to that work; and the accompanying bill for light houses, &c. contains an appropriation for a survey of the bed of the river, with a view to its improvement, by removing the obstruction which the canal is designed to avoid. This improvement, if successful, would afford a free passage to the river, and render the canal entirely useless. To such improvidence is the course of legislation subject, in relation to internal improvements on local matters, even with the best intentions on the part of Congress.

Although the motives which have influenced me in this matter may be already sufficiently stated, I am, nevertheless, induced by its importance to add a few observations of a general character.

In my objections to the bills authorizing subscriptions to the Maysville and Rockville Road Companies, I expressed my views fully in regard to the power of Congress to construct roads and canals within a State, or to appropriate money for improvements of a local character. I, at the same time, intimated my belief that the right to make appropriations for such as were of a national character had been so generally acted upon, and so long acquiesced in by the Federal and State Governments, and the constituents of each, as to justify its exercise on the ground of continued and uninterrupted usage; but that it was, nevertheless, highly expedient that appropriations, even of that character, should, with the exception made at the time, be deferred until the national debt is paid, and that, in the mean while, some general rule for the action of the Government in that respect ought to be established.

These suggestions were not necessary to the decision of the question then before me; and were, I readily admit, intended to awaken the attention, and draw forth the opinions and observations, of our constituents, upon a subject of the highest importance to their interests, and one destined to exert a powerful influence upon the future operations of our political system. I know of no tribunal to which a public man in this country, in a case of doubt and difficulty, can appeal with greater advantage, or more propriety, than the judgment of the people; and although I must necessarily, in the discharge of my official duties, be governed by the dictates of my own judgment, I have no desire to conceal my anxious wish to conform, as far as I can, to the views of those for whom I act.

All irregular expressions of public opinion are of necessity attended with some doubt as to their accuracy: but, making full allowances on that account, I cannot, I think, deceive myself in believing that the acts referred to, as well as the suggestions which I allowed myself to make in relation to their bearing upon the future operations of the Government, have been approved by the great body of the people. That those whose immediate pecuniary interests are to be affected by proposed expenditures should shrink from the application of a rule which prefers their more general and remote interests to those which are personal and immediate, is to be expected. But even such objections must, from the nature of our population, be but temporary in their duration; and if it were otherwise, our course should be the same, for the time is yet, I hope, far distant, when those entrusted with power to be exercised for the good of the whole, will consider it either honest or wise to purchase local favor at the sacrifice of principle and the general good.

So understanding public sentiment, & thoroughly satisfied that the best interests of our common country imperiously require that the course which I have recommended in this regard should be adopted, I have, upon the most mature consideration, determined to pursue it.

It is due to candor, as well as to my own feelings, that I should express the reluctance and anxiety which I must at all times experience in exercising the undoubted right of the Executive to withhold his assent from bills on other grounds than their unconstitutionality. That this right should not be exercised on slight occasions, all will admit. It is only in matters of deep interest, when the principle involved may be justly regarded as next in importance to infractions of the Constitution itself, that such a step can be expected to meet with the approbation of the people.—Such an occasion do I conscientiously believe the present to be. In the discharge of this delicate and highly responsible duty, I am sustained by the reflection that the exercise of this power has been deemed consistent with the obligation of official duty by several of my predecessors; and by the persuasion, too, that, whatever liberal institutions may have to fear from the encroachments of Executive power, which has been every where the cause of so much strife and bloody contention, but little danger is to be apprehended from a precedent by which that authority denies to itself the exercise of powers that bring in their train influence and patronage of great extent; and thus excludes the operation of personal interests, every where the bane of official trust. I derive, too, no small degree of satisfaction from the reflection, that if I have mistaken the interests and wishes of the people, the Constitution affords the means of soon redressing the error, by selecting for the place their favor has bestowed upon me, a citizen whose opinions may accord with their own. I trust, in the mean time, the interests of the nation will be saved from prejudice, by a rigid application of that portion of the public funds which might otherwise be applied to different objects, to that highest of all our obligations, the payment of the public debt, and an opportunity be afforded for the adoption of some better rule for the operations of the Government in this matter than any which has been hitherto acted upon.

Profoundly impressed with the importance of the subject, not merely as it relates to the general prosperity of the country, but to the safety of the Federal system, I cannot avoid repeating an earnest hope that all good citizens, who take a proper interest in the success and harmony of our admirable political institutions, and who are incapable of desiring to see even an opposite state of things introduced for the gratification of personal ambition—will, laying aside minor considerations, and discarding local prejudices, unite their honest exertions to establish some fixed general principle, which shall be calculated to effect the greatest extent of public good in regard to the subject of internal improvement, and afford the least ground for sectional discontent. The general ground of my objection to local appropriations has been heretofore expressed; and I shall endeavor to avoid a repetition of what has been already urged—the importance of sustaining the State sovereignties, as far as is consistent with the rightful action of the Federal Government, and of preserving the greatest attainable harmony between them. I will now only add an expression of my conviction—a conviction which every day's experience serves to confirm—that the political creed which inculcates the pursuit of those great objects as a paramount duty, is the true faith, and one to which we are mainly indebted for the present success of the entire system, and to which we must alone look for its future stability.

That there are diversities in the interests of the different States which compose this extensive confederacy, must be admitted. Those diversities, arising from situation, climate, population, and pursuits, are doubtless, as it is natural they should be, greatly exaggerated by jealousies, and that spirit of rivalry so inseparable from neighboring communities.—These circumstances make it the duty of those who are entrusted with the management of its affairs, to neutralize their effects as far as practicable, by making the beneficial operation of the Federal Government as equal and equitable among the several States as can be done consistently with the great ends of its institution. It is only necessary to refer to undoubted facts, to see how far the past acts of the Government upon the subject under consideration have fallen short of this object. The expenditures heretofore made for internal improvements amount to upwards of five millions of dollars, and have been distributed in very unequal proportions amongst the States. The estimated expense of works of which surveys have been made, together with that of others projected and partially surveyed, amount to more than 96 millions of dollars. That such improvements, on account of particular circumstances, may be more advantageously and beneficially made in some States than in others, is doubtless true: but that they are of a character which should prevent an equitable distribution of the funds amongst the several States, is not to be conceded. The want of this equitable distribution cannot fail to prove a prolific source of irritation amongst the States. We have it constantly before our eyes, that professions of superior zeal in the cause of internal improvement, and a disposition to lavish the public funds upon objects of that character, are daily and earnestly put forth by aspirants to power, as constituting the highest claims to the confidence of the people. Would it be strange, under such circumstances, and in times of great excitement, that grants of this description should find their motives in objects which may not accord with the public good? Those who have not had occasion to see and regret the indication of a sinister influence in these matters in past times, have been more fortunate than myself in their observation of the course of public affairs. If to these evils be added the combinations & angry contentions to which such a course of things gives rise, with their baleful influences upon the legislation of Congress touching the leading and appropriate duties of the Federal Government, it was but doing justice to the character of our people to expect the severe condemnation of the past which the recent exhibition of public sentiment has evinced. Nothing short of a radical change in the action of the Government upon the subject, can, in my opinion, remedy the evil. If, as it would be natural to expect, the States which have been least favored in past appropriations should insist on being redressed in those hereafter to be made, at the expense of the States which have so largely and disproportionately participated, we have, as matters now stand, but little security that the attempt would do more than change the inequality from one quarter to another.

Thus viewing the subject, I have heretofore felt it my duty to recommend the adoption of some plan for the distribution of the surplus funds which may at any time remain in the treasury after the national debt shall have been paid, among the States, in proportion to the number of their representatives, to be applied by them to objects of internal improvement. Although this plan has met with favor in some portions of the Union, it has also elicited objections which merit deliberate consideration. A brief notice of these objections here will not, therefore, I trust, be regarded as out of place.

They rest, as far as they have come to my knowledge, on the following grounds: 1st, an objection to the ratio of distribution; 2d, an apprehension that the existence of such a regulation would produce improvident and oppressive taxation to raise the funds for distribution; 3d, that the mode proposed would lead to the construction of works of a local nature, to the exclusion of such as are general, and as would consequently be of a more useful character; and, last, that it would create a discreditable and injurious dependence, on the part of the State Governments, upon the federal power. Of those who object to the ratio of representation as the basis of distribution, some insist that the importations of the respective States would constitute one that would be more equitable; and others, again, that the extent of their respective territories would furnish a standard which would be more expedient, & sufficiently equitable. The ratio of representation presented itself to my mind, and it still does, as one of obvious equity, because of its being the ratio of contribution, whether the funds to be distributed be derived from the customs or from direct taxation. It does not follow, however, that its adoption is indispensable to the establishment of the system proposed. There may be considerations appertaining to the subject, which would render a departure, to some extent, from the rule of contribution, proper.—Nor is it absolutely necessary that the basis of distribution be confined to one ground. It may, if, in the judgment of those whose right it is to fix it, be deemed politic and just to give it that character, have regard to several.

In my first message, I stated it to be my opinion, that "it is not probable that any adjustment of the Tariff upon principles satisfactory to the people of the Union, will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the Government without a considerable surplus in the treasury beyond what may be required for its current service." I have had no cause to change that opinion, but much to confirm it. Should these expectations be realized, a suitable fund would thus be produced for the plan under consideration to operate upon; & if there be no such fund, its adoption will, in my opinion, work no injury to any interest; for I cannot assent to the justness of the apprehension that the establishment of the proposed system would lead to the encouragement of improvident legislation of the character supposed. Whatever the proper authority, in the exercise of constitutional power, shall, at any time hereafter, decide to be for the general good, will, in that, as well as in other respects, deserve and receive the acquiescence and support of the whole country; and we have ample security that every abuse of power in that regard, by the agents of the people, will receive a speedy and effectual corrective at their hands. The views which I take of the future, founded on the obvious and increasing improvement of all classes of our fellow-citizens in intelligence, and in public and private virtue, leave me without much apprehension on that head. I do not doubt that those who come after us will be as much alive as we are to the obligation upon all the trustees of political power to exempt those for whom they act from all unnecessary burdens; and as sensible of the great truth, that the resources of the nation, beyond those required for the immediate & necessary purposes of Government, can no where be so well deposited as in the pockets of the people.

It may sometimes happen that the interests of particular States would not be deemed to coincide with the general interest in relation to improvement within such States. But, if the danger to be apprehended from this source is sufficient to require it, a discretion might be reserved to Congress to direct, to such improvements of a general character as the States concerned might not be disposed to unite in, the application of the quotas of those States under the restriction of confining to each State the expenditure of its appropriate quota. It may, however, be assumed as a safe general rule, that such improvements as serve to increase the prosperity of the respective States in which they are made by giving new facilities to trade, and thereby augmenting the wealth and comfort of their inhabitants, constitute the surest mode of conferring permanent and substantial advantages upon the whole. The strength, as well as the true glory, of the confederacy, is mainly founded on the prosperity and power of the several independent sovereignties of which it is composed, and the certainty with which they can be brought into successful, active co-operation, through the agency of the Federal Government.

It is, moreover, within the knowledge of such as are at all conversant with public affairs, that schemes of internal improvement have, from time to time, been proposed, which, from their extent and seeming magnificence, were regarded as of national concernment; but which, upon fuller consideration and further experience, would now be rejected with great unanimity.

That the plan under consideration would derive important advantages from its certainty; and that the moneys set apart for these purposes would be more judiciously applied and economically expended under the direction of the State Legislatures, in which every part of each State is immediately represented, cannot, I think, be doubted. In the new States particularly, where a comparatively small population is scattered over an extensive surface, and the representation in Congress consequently very limited, it is natural to expect that the appropriations made by the Federal Government would be more likely to be expended in the vicinity of those members through whose immediate agency they were obtained, than if the funds were placed under the control of the Legislature, in which every county of the State has its own representative. This supposition does not necessarily impugn the motives of such Congressional representatives, nor is it so intended. We are all sensible of the bias to which the strongest minds and purest hearts are, under such circumstances, liable. In respect to the last objection, its probable effect upon the dignity and independence of the State Governments, it appears to me only necessary to state the case as it is, and as it would be if the measure proposed were adopted, to show that the operation is most likely to be the very reverse of that which the objection supposes.

In the one case, the State would receive its quota of the national revenue for domestic use, upon a fixed principle, as a matter of right, and from a fund to the creation of which it had itself contributed its fair proportion.—Surely there could be nothing derogatory in that. As matters now stand, the States themselves, in their sovereign character, are not unfrequently petitioners at the bar of the Federal Legislature for such allowances out of the national treasury as it may comport with their pleasure or sense of duty to bestow upon them. It cannot require argument to prove which of the two courses is most compatible with the efficiency or respectability of the State Governments.

But all these are matters for discussion and dispassionate consideration. That the desired adjustment would be attended with difficulty, affords no reason why it should not be attempted. The effective operation of such motives would have prevented the adoption of the Constitution under which we have so long lived, & under the benign influence of which our beloved country has so signally prospered. The framers of that sacred instrument had greater difficulties to overcome, and they did overcome them. The patriotism of the people, directed by a deep conviction of the importance of the Union, produced mutual concession and reciprocal forbearance. Strict right was merged in a spirit of compromise, and the result has consecrated their disinterested devotion to the general weal. Unless the American people have degenerated, the same result can again be effected, whenever experience points out the necessity of a resort to the same means to uphold the fabric which their fathers have reared. It is beyond the power of man to make a system of government like ours, or any other, operate with precise equality upon States situated like those which compose this Confederacy; nor is inequality always injustice. Every State cannot expect to shape the measures of the General Government to suit its own particular interests. The causes which prevent it are seated in the nature of things, and cannot be entirely counteracted by human means.—Mutual forbearance, therefore, becomes a duty obligatory upon all; and we may, I am confident, count on a cheerful compliance with this high injunction, on the part of our constituents. It is not to be supposed that they will object to make such comparatively inconsiderable sacrifices for the preservation of rights and privileges, which other less favored portions of the world have in vain waded through seas of blood to acquire.

Our course is a safe one, if it be but faithfully adhered to. Acquiescence in the constitutionally expressed will of the majority, and the exercise of that will in a spirit of moderation justice, and brotherly kindness, will constitute a cement which would forever preserve our Union. Those who cherish and inculcate sentiments like these, render a most essential service to their country; whilst those who seek to weaken their influence, are, however conscientious and praiseworthy their intentions, in effect its worst enemies. If the intelligence and influence of the country, instead of laboring to foment sectional prejudices, to be made subservient to party warfare, were, in good faith, applied to the eradication of causes of local discontent, by the improvement of our institutions, and by facilitating their adaptation to the condition of the times, this task would prove one of less difficulty. May we not hope that the obvious interests of our common country, and the dictates of an enlightened patriotism, will, in the end, lead the public mind in that direction.

After all, the nature of the subject does not admit of a plan wholly free from objection.—That which has for some time been in operation is, perhaps, the worst that could exist; and every advance that can be made in its improvement is a matter eminently worthy of your most deliberate attention. It is very possible that one better calculated to effect the objects in view may yet be devised. If so, it is to be hoped that those who disapprove of the past, and dissent from what is proposed for the future, will feel it their duty to direct their attention to it, as they must be sensible that, unless some fixed rule for the action of the Federal Government in this respect is established, the course now attempted to be arrested will be again resorted to. Any mode which is calculated to give the greatest degree of effect and harmony to our legislation upon the subject—which shall best serve to keep the movements of the Federal Government within the sphere intended by those who modelled and those who adopted it—which shall lead to the extinguishment of the national debt in the shortest period, and impose the lightest burdens upon our constituents, shall receive from me a cordial and firm support.

Among the objects of great national concern, I cannot omit to press again upon your attention that part of the Constitution which regulates the election of President and Vice-President.—The necessity for its amendment is so clear to my mind by the observation of its evils, and by the many able discussions which they have elicited on the floor of Congress and elsewhere, that I should be wanting to my duty were I to withhold another expression of my deep solicitude upon the subject. Our system fortunately contemplates a recurrence to first principles; differing, in this respect, from all that have preceded it, and securing it, I trust, equally against the decay and the commotions which have marked the progress of other Governments. Our fellow-citizens, too, who, in proportion to their love of liberty, keep a steady eye upon the means of sustaining it, do not require to be reminded of the duty they owe to themselves to remedy all essential defects in so vital a part of their system.—While they are sensible that every evil attendant upon its operation is not necessarily indicative of a bad organization, but may proceed from temporary causes, yet the habitual presence, or even a single instance of evils which can be clearly traced to an organic defect, will not, I trust, be overlooked through a too scrupulous veneration for the work of their ancestors. The Constitution was an experiment committed to the virtue and intelligence of the great mass of our countrymen, in whose ranks the framers of it themselves were to perform the part of patriotic observation and scrutiny; and if they have passed from the stage of existence with an increased confidence in its general adaptation to our condition, we should learn from authority so high the duty of fortifying the points in it which time proves to be exposed, rather than be deterred from approaching them by the suggestions of fear, or the dictates of misplaced reverence.

A provision which does not secure to the people a direct choice of their Chief Magistrate, but has a tendency to defeat their will, presented to my mind such an inconsistency with the general spirit of our institutions, that I was induced to suggest for your consideration the substitute which appeared to me at the same time the most likely to correct the evil and to meet the views of our constituents. The most mature reflection since has added strength to the belief that the best interests of our country require the speedy adoption of some plan calculated to effect this end. A contingency which sometimes places it in the power of a single member of the House of Representatives to decide an election of so high and solemn a character, is unjust to the people, and becomes, when it occurs, a source of embarrassment to the individuals thus brought into power, and a cause of distrust of the representative body. Liable as the confederacy is, from its great extent, to parties founded upon sectional interests, and to a corresponding multiplication of candidates for the Presidency, the tendency of the constitutional reference to the House of Representatives, is, to devolve the election upon that body in almost every instance, and, whatever choice may then be made among the candidates thus presented to them, to swell the influence of particular interests to a degree inconsistent with the general good. The consequences of this feature of the Constitution appear far more threatening to the peace and integrity of the Union than any which I conceive as likely to result from the simple legislative action of the Federal Government.

It was a leading object with the framers of the Constitution to keep as separate as possible the action of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. To secure this object, nothing is more essential than to preserve the former from the temptations of private interest, and, therefore, so to direct the patronage of the latter as not to permit such temptations to be offered. Experience abundantly demonstrates that every precaution in this respect is a valuable safeguard of liberty, and one which my reflections upon the tendencies of our system induce me to think should be made still stronger. It was for this reason that, in connexion with an amendment of the Constitution, removing all intermediate agency in the choice of the President, I recommended some restrictions upon the reeligibility of that officer, and upon the tenure of offices generally. The reason still exists; and I renew the recommendation, with an increased confidence that its adoption will strengthen those checks by which the Constitution designed to secure the independence of each department of the Government, and promote the beneficial and equitable administration of all the trusts which it has created. The agent most likely to contravene this design of the Constitution is the Chief Magistrate.—In order, particularly, that his appointment may, as far as possible, be placed beyond the reach of any improper influences; in order that he may approach the solemn responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of a free people, uncommitted to any other course than the strict line of constitutional duty; and that the securities for this independence may be rendered as strong as the nature of power, and the weakness of its possessor, will admit, I cannot too earnestly invite your attention to the propriety of promoting such an amendment of the Constitution as will render him ineligible after one term of service.

It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements, is approaching to a happy consummation. Two important tribes have accepted the provision made for their removal at the last session of Congress; and it is believed that their example will induce the remaining tribes, also, to seek the same obvious advantages.

The consequences of a speedy removal will be important to the U. States, to individual States, and to the Indians themselves. The pecuniary advantages which it promises, to the Government are the least of its recommendations. It puts an end to all possible danger of collision between the authorities of the General and State Governments, on account of the Indians. It will place a dense and civilized population in large tracts of country now occupied by a few savage hunters. By opening the whole territory between Tennessee on the north, and Louisiana on the south, to the settlement of the whites, it will incalculably strengthen the southwestern frontier, and render the adjacent States strong enough to repel future invasion without remote aid. It will relieve the whole State of Mississippi, and the western part of Alabama, of Indian occupancy, and enable those States to advance rapidly in population, wealth, and power. It will separate the Indians from immediate contact with settlements of whites; free them from the power of the States; enable them to pursue happiness in their own way, and under their own rude institutions; will retard the progress of decay, which is lessening their numbers; and perhaps cause them gradually, under the protection of the Government, and through the influence of good counsels, to cast off their savage habits, and become an interesting, civilized, and Christian community.—These consequences, some of them so certain, and the rest so probable, make the complete execution of the plan sanctioned by Congress at their last session an object of much solicitude.

Toward the aborigines of the country no one can indulge a more friendly feeling than myself, or would go further in attempting to reclaim them from their wandering habits, and make them a happy and prosperous people. I have endeavored to impress upon them my own solemn convictions of the duties and powers of the General Government in relation to the State authorities.—For the justice of the laws passed by the States within the scope of their reserved powers, they are not responsible to this Government. As individuals, we may entertain and express our opinions of their acts; but, as a Government, we have as little right to control them as we have to prescribe laws to foreign nations.

With a full understanding of the subject, the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes have, with great unanimity, determined to avail themselves of the liberal offers presented by the act of Congress, and have agreed to remove beyond the Mississippi river. Treaties have been made with them, which, in due season, will be submitted for consideration.—In negotiating these treaties, they were made to understand their true condition; and they have preferred maintaining their independence in the Western forests to submitting to the laws of the States in which they now reside.—These treaties being probably the last which will ever be made with them, are characterized by great liberality on the part of the Government. They give the Indians a liberal sum in consideration of their removal, and comfortable subsistence on their arrival at their new homes. If it be their real interest to maintain a separate existence, they will there be at liberty to do so without the inconveniences and vexations to which they would unavoidably have been subject in Alabama and Mississippi.

Humanity has often wept over the fate of the aborigines of this country, and philanthropy has been long busily employed in devising means to avert it. But its progress has never for a moment been arrested; and one by one have nations powerful tribes disappeared from the earth. To follow to the tomb the last of his race, and to tread on the graves of extinct nations, excites melancholy reflections. But true philanthropy reconciles the mind to these vicissitudes, as it does to the extinction of one generation to make room for another. In the monuments and fortresses of an ancient people, spread over the extensive regions of the West, we behold the memorials of a once powerful race, which was exterminated, or has disappeared, to make room for the existing savage tribes. Nor is there anything in this, which, upon a comprehensive view of the general interests of the human race, is to be regretted.—Philanthropy could not wish to see this continent restored to the condition in which it was found by our forefathers.

[See 2nd Page.]

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, DEC. 21.

U. S. Senator.—After twenty-one ballotings, the Legislature of Pennsylvania succeeded in choosing an U. S. Senator in the room of Mr. Marks, on Thursday afternoon last. Judge WILKINS, of Pittsburg, is the successful candidate. Gen. M'Kean and Mr. Hawkins both withdrew their names as candidates, after the twentieth ballot—and the twenty-first resulted as follows:

Wilkins, 72; Stevenson, 31; Denny, 10; Coulter, 11; Dallas, 5; Anthony, 1; and Ramsey, 1.

By the report of the Post-Master General, it appears that the expenditures in that department have exceeded the receipts, for the past year eighty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty-five cents. Under the preceding administration, accounts stood very differently in this department. Instead of being an expense, it yielded a surplus fund.

Another Explosion!—A tremendous explosion took place on board the steam-boat Andrew Jackson, near Savannah, on the 3d inst. which sunk the boat instantly. The crew were taken from the wreck, immediately, by boats, and conveyed to town. The engineer and another person were killed; and three others badly injured. The cargo was lost. There were no passengers on board.

Counterfeit $100 notes of the U. S. Bank are in circulation, said to be the most perfectly executed imitation yet seen. They are of the mother bank, letter J, dated May 30th, 1828, and payable to R. Smith.

A great trotting-match between the Philadelphia horse Whalebone and the New-York horse Sweet Briar, took place at Philadelphia last week. They trotted six miles—the former in 18 minutes 35 seconds—the latter in 18 min. 36 sec. so that Whalebone won by a second in 6 miles!

A meeting of the friends of Mr. CLAY was held in the city of New-York yesterday week—at which 3000 persons were present. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the address now read, and that the time has arrived, when a party in opposition to the general administration, should be organized, and that we will proceed without delay to effect such organization in this city.

Resolved, That while we shall hold ourselves in readiness to confer and act in concert with our friends, opposed to the general administration, in other parts of our own State, and of the United States, the name of HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, already before the public as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, meets our most hearty and decided approbation; that we recognize in this distinguished citizen, a man of elevated genius, ardent patriotism, and true experience in public affairs; one whose fixed and unwavering principles, and distinguished public services in war and in peace, and whose zealous endeavors to extend the blessings of free government to other nations, give him high claims upon the gratitude of his country, and entitle him to a distinguished place in the *great republican party of the* WORLD.

THE INDIANS.

A large and highly respectable meeting of Citizens of Adams county, was held, in pursuance of public notice, at the court-house in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 18th inst. to take measures to have a proper expression of public opinion in behalf of the oppressed Indians.—WALTER SMITH, Esq. was called to the Chair, and *M. C. Clarkson* and *Peter Hulick* appointed Secretaries.

After some remarks, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft and report to the meeting resolutions expressive of their views upon this subject: as well as a memorial to Congress.

T. Stevens, J. F. Macfarlane, and John Dickson, Esqrs. were appointed said Committee: who, after a short period, reported the following Resolutions—which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we feel deep and intense interest in preserving the elevated character which our country has hitherto sustained, pure and unpolluted by any act of treachery or want of faith.

Resolved, That we believe the faith of our country is pledged, by numerous treaties and solemn guaranties, to protect the Indians within the prescribed limits of the State of Georgia, in the undisturbed possession of those lands they have inherited from their fathers, until they voluntarily cede their right to the same.

Resolved, That we view with feelings of sorrow and regret, the measures now in progress, by a regular series of oppressive acts, to dispossess, unlawfully and against their [illegible] inheritance, these unoffending [illegible] men.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every good [illegible]

[illegible]

The Committee ask of [illegible] Congress [illegible]

Resolved, [illegible]

WALTER SMITH, *Chairman.*

M. C. CLARKSON, } *Secretaries.*
PETER HULICK, }

FOR THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

VERSES,

Supposed to be addressed to the Cherokees of Georgia, on the eve of their departure for Arkansas.

"Thee, gentle savage, whom no love to thee
"Or thine, but sordid avarice indeed,
"Prompted us to drive——————
"Far from thy native haunts, to shew thee how
"With what superior skill we can abuse
"The gifts of Providence. COWPER.

Rise, savage, rise! why linger here?
Go, urge the wild Arkansas deer,
Plunge into forests rude and drear,—
Up, worthless Aborigines!

Thy green savannahs please our sight,
Thy golden streamlets yield delight,
Besides, these grounds are our's of right—
White man must have the precedence!

Then, Indian, up, and bid adieu
To long-lov'd haunts, no more for you
Avails the bow—since Manitou*
Consigns to whites thy heritage!

Poor Nature's child!—an orphan now,
No more shall freedom deck thy brow:
The white man comes prepar'd to plough
Thy fathers' grassy sepulchres.

Soon shall their bones uprooted lie,
To bleach beneath the stormy sky,
While thou shalt sit, and think, and sigh,
Far in the western wilderness.

No more on Coosa's gentle tide,
Thy barque shall in its beauty glide,
Or thou its foaming surge divide,
With sinews braving fearlessly.

No more within Tullalah's grove,
Shalt thou with thy Nalissa rove,
Or smoke the calumet of love,
Beneath the verdant canopy.

Ah! what avails the olive tree,
Which white man plants 'twixt him and thee,
While in its trunk deep buried see
The axe of friendship violate!

He bids thee seek a happier shore,
Beyond the Mississippi's roar,
Where whites shall vex thy soul no more,
Or urge thy wayward destiny.

He asks what ties can bind thee *here*,
No buff'loe roams—no bounding deer,
No elk their stately antlers rear,
To grace the hunt's solemnity.

He little cares that stern command,
Should Indian bosoms trebly rend,
When they to him must yield that land,
Made rich with Fathers' mouldering!

Then, fettered Indian! onward hie
To climes beneath the western sky—
Till whites again, with envious eye,
Drain thy last drop of happiness.

But yet, methinks, ere time shall end,
That vengeful *spirit* shall descend,
To stand his scatter'd childrens' friend,
And hurl his bolts tremendously!

Fairfield, Dec. 13, 1830. M.

*The Spirit of Evil, among the Indians, is called Matchi Manitou.

THE CHEROKEES.—It was rumored some days ago that the Cherokees were about to treat with the President, for the surrender of their homes and territories within the limits claimed by the state of Georgia, upon the basis, or as might more truly be said the *bribe*, of large reservations to the Chiefs. The following communication, which we find in a late National Intelligencer, is a sufficient contradiction to that rumor:

Gentlemen: We have seen since our arrival in Washington, two erroneous statements, as it regards the Cherokees, copied into your paper from Southern prints, which we beg permission to correct.

It is first stated that "the Cherokees are willing to enter into a treaty, provided *reservations in fee* are given to *certain* characters," &c.

Secondly, it is said that "President Jackson informed Governor Gilmer that a treaty *could* be made with the *Cherokees, suitable* reservations being made to *certain chiefs*, who wished to remain," &c.

Not long since a special agent was despatched by the President to the Cherokees to make certain propositions, among which was the offer of large reservations; and to ascertain whether or not they would treat. He attended the late General Council of the Nation, made known his business in a written communication, and persuading the Chiefs and People of the *liberality* of the propositions submitted, by a speech before the Council, and in the presence of a large concourse of citizens, in which the selfish interests, and cupidity of all were addressed, and the terror of force on the part of Georgia to survey and dispose of their lands by lottery to *her* citizens, was set forth in bold relief. The reply of the Council affords abundant evidence of the determination of the Cherokees *not* to treat, even upon the *promise* [illegible] and a [illegible] rights to the danger threatened [illegible] personal interest to predominate over their better reason; and at the same time relying on the justice of the constituted authorities of the United States for protection. They have repeatedly [illegible] to the Government [illegible] determined [illegible] to [illegible] *foot* [illegible] *firmly and unalterably* resolved [illegible] to expose their interests [illegible] and their country [illegible]. Respectfully, your ob't servants.

R. TAYLOR,
JOHN RIDGE,
W. S. COODY,
Cherokee Delegation.

Washington City, Dec. 11th, 1830.

The bill to survey [illegible] of the Cherokee [illegible] House of Representatives [illegible] 75 [illegible] 55.

[illegible]

☞ *We are requested to mention, that the Stores in this Town will be closed on Christmas day.*

Rhode Island.—The population of this state, by the new census, is 97,226. In 1820, 88,059. Should Congress raise the ratio of representation from 40,000 to 50,000, as was proposed last winter by the select committee on that subject, Rhode Island will be entitled to but one representative in the next Congress.

The official statement of the census of Philadelphia city is 80,477; Northern Liberties, 28,923; Southwark, 20,746; Kensington, 13,326.

There is now living in the county of Suffolk, an aged couple, named Smith, the husband 86, the wife 82—who have been married 66 years—and have 17 children, 97 grand-children, 134 great grand-children, and one great great grand child—total, 249! and what is worthy of remark, there is not known to be one dissipated person amongst them! *New-York paper.*

Mrs. SARAH PERRY, mother of the late Capt. O. H. Perry, died, lately, at New London. Her husband was a Captain in the Navy, in John Adams' time, and her *five sons* were in the Navy from their childhood: two of her three daughters were the wives of naval officers.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.

The Louisville Canal was opened two or three days since, when, much to the disappointment of the projectors, and proprietors, the dam under one of the locks gave way. The extent of the damage is not fully ascertained, but conjecture says that it will hardly be repaired before the expiration of another year.

The Salem Murder again.—We have seen a private letter from the Eastward, which states that Joseph Knapp, at present under sentence of death, has made some disclosures which have appalled the inhabitants of Salem, and put the whole town in commotion again.—Knapp's statements implicate a lady, (whose name we forbear to mention) who though not arrested, yet suspicions of her guilt are thickening in the community in which she resides. The letter adds that Knapp has a terrible fear of death, and it may be, that he has conjured up the present dark report in the vain hope of having his sentence commuted. *N. Y. Merc. Adv.*

It is stated in one of the New-York papers, that the revenue of the Canals of that State, for the present year, will exceed the amount of the last by two hundred thousand dollars. We hope it may go on increasing in the same ratio. *Balt. Gaz.*

Mr. Crittenden (Clay candidate) has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of Kentucky.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Williamson, Mr. *John M. Woodburn*, of Carlisle, to Miss *Ann D. Ege*, daughter of Mr. Peter Ege, of Pinegrove Furnace.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. J. Herbst, Mr. *David Brough*, of Straban, to Miss *Maria Knight*, daughter of Cornelius Knight, of Mountpl't township.

On the 8th inst. at Butler, Pa. by the Rev. John Coulter, Mr. *David A. Agnew*, [son of Mr John Agnew, of this town] to Miss *Mary*, daughter of Wm. Beatty, Esq. all of that borough

DIED,

On the 12th inst. Mrs. *Catharine Myers*, wife of Mr. Bernard Myers, of New Chester, Straban township, in the 25th year of her age

On Wednesday last, Miss *Nancy Wither*, of Heidlersburg, in the 21st year of her age.

On the 10th inst. at his residence in Bucks county, the Rev *James P. Wilson*, D. D. formerly of Philadelphia He resigned his pastoral charge in that city about a year since.

On Sunday the 5th inst. *Daniel Boyle*, Esq. Post-Master at Taneytown, Md in the 65th year of his age.

REMOVAL.

J. B. DANNER,

HAS removed his Store to the new Building, north-east corner of Baltimore and Middle-street, opposite the Eagle Inn, and in addition to his former Stock, is now laying in a splendid assortment of

GOODS,

which he invites his Friends and the Public to call and examine.

Dec. 21. tf

ATTENTION!

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on *Saturday the 1st of January next*, at [illegible] o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order. By order.

G. ARMOR O. S.

Dec. 21. tp

ATTENTION!

Conowago Guards!

YOU will meet for organization and the election of Officers, at the house of Antony Storm, in McSherrystown, on *Saturday the [illegible]th of January next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. SANDERS, *Brig. Insp*

Dec. 21. td

SPLENDID SCHEME!

THE TWENTY-FOURTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Monday the 3d of Jan.

Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$40,000		51	do	100
1 do	15,000		51	do	80
1 do	5,000		51	do	60
1 do	4,510		102	do	50
5 do	2,000		102	do	40
10 do	1,000		1479	do	20
20 do	500		11475	do	10
45 do	300				

In the above Scheme, formed by the ternary combination of 60 numbers, making 34,220 tickets, and the drawing of NINE ballots, there will be 84 prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on them; 1,836 each having two of them on: and 11,475 each having one, only, of them on; and also 20,825 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

To determine the fate of these tickets, the Sixty numbers, (from one to sixty inclusive) will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and nine of them will be drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it as a combination the 1st, 2d and 3d nos. drawn from the wheel, will be entitled to the Capital Prize of $40,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th & 6th, to 15,000

That having on it the 7th, 8th & 9th, to 5,000

That having on it the 6th, 7th & 9th, to 4,510

Those five tickets having on them the 4th, 7th & 8th—4th, 7th & 9th—4th, 8th & 9th—5th, 6th & 7th—5th, 6th and 8th—each 2,000

Those ten tickets having on them the 3d, 6th and 9th—3d, 7th and 8th—3d, 7th and 9th—3d, 8th and 9th—4th, 5th and 7th—4th, 5th and 8th—4th, 5th and 9th—4th, 6th and 7th—4th, 6th and 8th—4th, 6th and 9th—each 1,000

Those twenty tickets having on them the 3d, 4th and 6th—3d, 4th and 7th—3d, 4th and 8th—3d, 4th and 9th—3d, 5th and 6th—3d, 5th and 7th—3d, 5th and 8th—3d, 5th and 9th—3d, 6th and 7th—3d, 6th and 8th—2d, 5th and 7th—2d, 5th and 8th—2d, 5th and 9th—2d, 6th and 7th—2d, 6th and 8th—2d, 6th and 9th—2d, 7th and 8th—2d, 7th and 9th—2d, 8th and 9th—3d, 4th & 5th—each 500

All others with three of the drawn numbers on them, (being 45) each 300

Those 51 tickets having on them the 1st and 2d drawn numbers, each 100

Those 51 tickets having on them the 2d and 3d, each 80

Those 51 tickets having on them the 3d and 4th, each 60

Those 102 tickets having on them the 5th & 6th, or the 5th & 7th, each 50

Those 102 tickets having on them the 6th & 7th, or the 6th & 8th, each 40

All others with two of the drawn numbers on, (being 1,479) each 20

And all tickets having one only of the drawn numbers on, (being 11,475) each 10

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize,

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

Tickets, $10, Halves, $5,

Other Shares in proportion.

☞Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE;

Where have been sold, within a few months,

1 *Prize of* 2,500 DOLLS.
1 " 1,000 "
1 " 800 "
1 " 300 "

And a great many of

100, 50, 40, 30, 20, AND 10.

Gettysburg, Dec. 21. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 23.

40 41 30 18 57 26 2 17 55

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 25th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 24th day of January next*—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 21st day of December, A. D. 1830.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 21. tc

PRINTING,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

A COUNTING-HOUSE

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1831.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY		-		-		-	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
FEBRUARY		-	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
MARCH	-		1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
APRIL	-		-		-	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
JUNE	-		-	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
JULY	-		-		-	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
AUGUST		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
SEPTEMBER		-		-	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
OCTOBER		-		-		-	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
NOVEMBER			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
DECEMBER		-		-	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED

Valuable Medicines.

☞*Prevention better than Cure.*☜

LEE'S FAMOUS ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOX.

THE operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used in safety by persons in every situation, and of every age

The proprietor confidently recommends the timely use of these Pills, as a preventive and cure of Bilious, Yellow, and Malignant Fevers.

☞Please inquire for 'LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,' with the signature of NOAH RIDGELY, (late Michael Lee & Co.) as none others are genuine.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats and consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent medicine for curing tetters, ring-worms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth ache Drops, which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

☞Country merchants and all others who purchase to sell again, by applying to the proprietor, No 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, can obtain them on such liberal terms as will insure them a great profit.

☞CAUTION.—None are genuine without the makers name to them, Noah Ridgely, (late Michael Lee & Co.)

☞Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

*.*SAMUEL H. BUEHLER will constantly keep a fresh supply of the above celebrated Medicines, at his Apothecary and Drug Store, Gettysburg.

Dec. 21 eow10t

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE Secretaries of the different Sunday Schools in connection with the Adams County Sunday School Union, are desired to present their annual reports to the Subscriber, before the *Second Monday of January next*

Those Schools not in connection with the Union, would confer a favor, also, by furnishing a similar statement—that as correct a report, as possible, of the state of Sunday School Instruction in this County, may be laid before the American S. S. Union.

ROBERT G. HARPER,
Secretary A. C. S. S. Union.

Dec 14. 3t

☞BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office

from time to time, as the circumstances of the commonwealth shall be in a condition to meet the expenditures necessary for their commencement and gradual completion.

The report of the board of canal commissioners will be laid before you shortly, and will exhibit in detail, all the facts in relation to the several works, the immediate construction of which is deemed to be of primary importance, together with an estimate of the cost of each particular work. Prudence would seem to dictate, that until the several works which have just been enumerated, as essential to give value to those which have been finished, or rapidly progressing to completion, shall have been completed, no other project of internal improvement should be authorized or contracted for.

The act relative to the appointment of canal commissioners, approved the 6th day of April last, and which provides for the appointment of a board of appraisers, to whom appeals are to be made by persons dissatisfied with the amount of damages offered by the board of canal commissioners, has not clothed the board of appraisers with those powers, which a proper regard for the rights of individuals, as well as for those of the commonwealth, and a desire to do justice to both, would seem to require they should possess. In order to arrive at the truth, it becomes necessary in most cases, that witnesses should be examined by the appraisers. There is no tribunal to which the parties can resort for the process to compel the attendance of witnesses before the board. It would seem but reasonable, therefore, that the board of appraisers should be vested by law, with the power to issue such process for the appearance, and to enforce the attendance of witnesses, as will tend to the accomplishment of that object, and also, with authority to administer the necessary oaths or affirmations to witnesses, preparatory to their examination. I would also suggest the propriety of so amending the act, as to make the report of a majority of the appraisers valid and final, and to regulate the manner in which the appeal from the offer of the board of canal commissioners to the board of appraisers, is to be taken or made.

In bringing to your view the state of the finances of the commonwealth, it is gratifying to be enabled to say, that they have not at any former period presented a more flourishing and prosperous condition: That they have not only been amply sufficient, during the fiscal year which has just ended, to defray the current expenses of government, but have yielded a surplus, such as has authorized the transfer of considerable sums in aid of the fund for the payment of interest on the moneys borrowed by the commonwealth, from time to time, for the purposes of internal improvement. The balance in the treasury on the 30th of November last, was $243,856 20, of which sum there was transferred on the same day into the internal improvement fund, the sum of $94,425 and 44 cents; leaving an actual balance in the treasury on that day, of $149,430 and 80 cts. The receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year, ending on the 30th November last, were $634,414 and 87 cents, showing an excess of revenue for the year 1830, over that of 1829, of $25,315 and 77 cents.

The premium of $220,000, paid by the bank of Pennsylvania, on the loan of $4,000,000, under the provisions of the act of the 13th of March last, has so far aided the fund theretofore set apart for the payment of the interest on loans, as to enable the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, to discharge the interest which became due on the first of August last, and to leave a balance in the hands of the treasurer of that fund, applicable to the payment of the interest which will become due on the same account on the first of February, 1831, of $148,324 and 42 cents. The excess of revenue over the expenditures for the months of December and January, will authorize a transfer from the treasury into the internal improvement fund, of a sum in addition to the above mentioned balance, sufficient to meet the interest which will become due on loans at the above mentioned date.

The revenues to be derived under the several acts of the last session "for the levy and collection of taxes upon proceedings in courts and in the office of register and recorder," passed the 6th day of April last; the "act to regulate inns and taverns," approved the seventh day of April last; and the "act graduating the duties upon wholesale dealers of merchandize, and prescribing the mode of issuing licenses," also approved the seventh of April last, will not be paid into the treasury in season to be made available to aid in discharging the interest of the public loans, which will become due on the 1st of August next; nor can the amount of revenue to be derived from those several sources, be ascertained at this time, so as to form a guide for the future provision to be made by the legislature for the payment of the interest on the loans which have been, and hereafter may be obtained by the commonwealth. To meet the interest, then, which will become due on the 1st of August next, it is estimated that the balance in the treasury on that day, will be $107,000, arising from the ordinary sources of revenue, and from canal tolls $50,000, making together $157,000, of which sum $100,000 may be made applicable to the payment of interest; and the remaining $57,000, should the tolls produced by the canals, amount to the sum anticipated, will, with the usual accessions of ordinary revenue, be sufficient to meet the current expenses of government. As no revenues will, in the mean time, be derived from other sources, applicable to this object, there will be a deficiency in the fund for the payment of interest on loans on the first day of August next, of $200,000, to be provided for by the legislature.

To sustain the credit of the state, and to enable it to borrow money from time to time, upon advantageous terms, the establishment of an adequate fund for the prompt and punctual payment of the interest of the sums borrowed, will be altogether indispensable. In a communication made to the legislature, on the 14th of January last, which will be found upon their journals, and to which I would now refer, I endeavored to direct their attention to such sources from which a revenue might be derived, as I then thought, might be properly and safely resorted to for the purpose of providing an interest fund, entirely adequate to the existing and increasing necessities of the commonwealth. In reviewing the several objects of taxation pointed out in that message, I cannot bring my mind to the conclusion, that there is one of those enumerated and recommended, that would not, under the circumstances in which the commonwealth is placed, be entirely proper, or that ought to elicit from any quarter, the language of complaint. A tax on anthracite and bituminous coal, recommended in the message referred to, has, it is true, been objected to by those engaged in the traffic which that commodity yields, on the ground that the trade in the article has not been sufficiently established, to enable it to bear the imposition of a tax, however light. How far this objection (and I believe it is the principal one that has been urged against the measure,) is correct, the legislature will be enabled to judge, and to its decision I shall most cheerfully submit.

Near the close of the last session of the legislature, and too late for the action of the two houses upon the subject, I received a communication from the honorable Clement Dorsey, of Maryland, enclosing a petition, signed by sundry citizens of that state, (which I have directed to be herewith transmitted,) having for its object the establishment of an inspection of tobacco in the city of Philadelphia. As the subject is one intended for the encouragement of trade, and promises a reciprocity of benefits to the citizens of Philadelphia, and to those of one of our sister states, I have considered it expedient to bring it to the notice of the legislature in this form, and recommend it to their immediate attention.

I have received during the recess of the legislature, a resolution of the board of managers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, consenting to the provisions of the resolution of the senate, and house of representatives of this commonwealth, passed the 23d of March last, relative to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

Communications have also been received from the governors of the states of Louisiana and Connecticut, enclosing resolutions of the Legislatures of their respective states, expressive of their opinions that the tariff laws of the U. States are constitutional.

A communication has also been received from the executive of Connecticut, transmitting a resolution of the general assembly of that state, declaring its non-concurrence with the general assembly of the state of Missouri, in its proposed amendments of the constitution of the U. States, to provide a uniform mode of electing the president and vice president of the U. States, without the intervention of electors; copies of which will be laid before you.

In closing this communication, it only remains for me to assure the legislature of my earnest desire that, in their deliberations, they may be guided by that wisdom from on high, which is profitable to direct to such results as will tend most effectually to promote the public good; and of the cordial concurrence, on my part, in every constitutional measure, which shall be sanctioned by them during the session, having for its object the general welfare.

GEO. WOLF.

Harrisburg, December 8, 1830.

The Rev. *John Leland*, recently a celebrated Baptist preacher, the same who made so much parade in making and carrying the celebrated *Cheshire Cheese* to President Jefferson, it is said, has renounced the Christian faith and Sacrament of the Lord's supper, & been excommunicated from the Church.

"*No arrival yet!*"—The New-York Commercial states that there are now eight packets fairly due from Europe: four from Liverpool, two from London, and two from Havre. The patience of the "political and commercial" public will not probably have to be taxed many days more.

It is stated that George Winchester, of Baltimore, Stephen Simpson, of Philadelphia, and Jesse Hoyt, of N. York, have been nominated to the Senate as Commissioners for the adjustment of claims provided for by the treaty with Denmark.

The population of Connecticut, is 297,726. Increase, 22,488.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

In the Senate yesterday several petitions and memorials were presented by different Senators, but none of any particular importance. The Senate, then, with considerable form and solemnity, resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment in the case of Judge Peck, of Missouri. Three of the witnesses summoned on the part of Judge Peck, from their being elected members of the Legislature of Missouri, at present in session, refusing to attend, and their depositions having been taken in writing, to allow time to the Managers on the behalf of the House of Representatives to examine those depositions, and to consider their admissibility as evidence, the Senate adjourned its sitting as a Court of Impeachment till 12 o'clock on Monday.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the replication of the Committee of Managers to the answer of Judge Peck was adopted, and the Managers then went up to the Senate. Various resolutions were adopted. A resolution was offered by Mr. Haynes of Georgia, to repeal the duty on foreign sugar, but the question of consideration being demanded, and the ayes and noes ordered, the House refused to consider the resolution. Ayes, 83, noes 99.—There were four ballotings for Chaplain, and on the last ballot the Rev. R. R. Gurley was elected.

—

An attack was made on the Tariff yesterday, in the House of Representatives. Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, introduced a resolution relative to the abolition of the duty on foreign sugar. Had this been successful, there is no doubt that it would have been followed up by a resolution to take off the duties on foreign iron. And in this way, by attacking the present duties in detail, the whole of the Tariff would have been ultimately repealed. The Anti-Tariff party were induced to make this early demonstration in consequence of the success of their efforts last year on Salt, Tea, Coffee, &c. But there is no doubt that since the adjournment, some of the persons who voted for the reductions of the last session have received admonitions from their constituents, which have not been lost upon them; and thus, have the Anti-Tariffites been frustrated in their endeavors. While the friends of the Protective System act in union, there is little to be feared from any hostility; but the moment they suffer themselves to be separated, the danger to the whole system becomes imminent and appalling.—*Nat. Journ.*

December 15.

In the Senate yesterday, various petitions and memorials were presented and referred to the different Committees, and some notices of the introduction of future bills were given. Among the latter was a notice from Mr. Robbins of Rhode Island, of a Bill to provide a "mode of commencing, prosecuting, and deciding controversies between States," which is likely to create considerable attention. The Senate then went into executive business, after which it adjourned till this day.

In the House of Representatives, a number of petitions and resolutions were presented. Among the resolutions, was one offered by Mr. Barringer of North Carolina, referring to the Committee of Ways and Means the expediency of reducing the duties on Iron, Cotton, Bagging, Coarse Wool, Sugar, &c. on which the question of consideration was demanded, and the House refused to consider the resolution by a vote of 114 to 66.

Among the memorials was one by Mr. Coulter on the subject of Sunday Mails—recommending that the mail should be discontinued on the Sabbath. On its presentation,

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. objected to giving the petition the direction moved by the gentleman who presented it. He observed that if the authors of the petition had an advocate, or advocates on this floor, he was perfectly willing that the Report formerly made by the Post Office Committee on the general subject, should at any time be called up. Let the House hear what gentlemen had to say on a subject, which he had always thought, and would now say, ought never to have been brought into the Hall of Congress. He was desirous to hear what would be said in favor of Congress interfering with religious considerations. The Committee had acted on the subject, and it would not do so again, unless compelled to do so by an express order of the House. He hoped the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Coulter,) would acquiesce in the motion which he would now make, that the petition be laid upon the table; or rather, that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; and he made that motion.

Mr. Coulter said that he felt very indifferent what direction should be given to the petition. He had always considered it proper, when the House was addressed in a decorous manner, on any subject proper for legislation, to give the petition a respectful consideration. In the present case, as the course indicated by the Chairman of the Post Office Committee was likely to effect the very object which the petitioners had in view, viz: to have the subject discussed, and obtain some action of Congress in relation to it, he was entirely willing it should be adopted.—He had made a different motion, only out of the courtesy which he supposed due to the Post Office Committee, and in compliance with the custom of the House. He had no doubt that the Hon. Chairman of the Post Office Committee was both competent and willing to meet the discussion, which it was the object of the prayer of the petitioners to invite. If they had an advocate in the House, that advocate would doubtless avail himself of the privilege of debating the question without being specially invited so to do by any one.—Mr. C. said it was not his purpose to avow himself as their champion, as he did not feel himself pledged to any particular course in the matter; he should endeavor on this, as on other occasions, to do what he considered his duty to his constituents demanded. If that duty led him to advocate the cause of these petitioners, he should be ready, in so doing, to meet even the gentleman from Kentucky.

—

The House yesterday, by a very large majority, refused to consider a resolution, moved by Mr. Barringer, of N. C. proposing certain specific reductions of the duties on Imports; and the day before yesterday, by a majority of 16 votes, refused to consider a proposition of Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, to enquire into the expediency of repealing the duties on imported Sugars. These votes certainly indicate an indisposition to go into the subject of the Tariff at the present moment. It must be borne in mind, however, that the whole subject of the Tariff has been referred, in the distribution of the parts of the President's Message, to the standing Committees of the House, no less than three Committees being charged with it, viz: the Committee on Commerce, the Committee on Agriculture, and the Committee on Manufactures.—The refusal to consider these propositions may be owing, in part, also, to unwillingness to enter upon the subject so early in the session. Mr. Barringer, indeed, having made his motion to embrace a positive proposition, and not a motion for enquiry merely, wished only to lay it on the table for future deliberation. The call for the question of *consideration*, however, precluded all other questions, and obliged the House to agree to go into the discussion now, or to refuse to consider the proposition. In the case of the duty on Sugar, perhaps the decision may be considered final for this Session against the *repeal* of the duty, as Mr. Hayne's motion proposed inquiry merely, which is always granted unless the mind of the House is already made up against the measure proposed to be enquired into.

December 16.

In the Senate yesterday, the credentials of the election of Mr. Poindexter by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, as a Senator for that State, were handed in. Some Reports from the Committee on Claims and several petitions were presented; and various Bills were read a first time, and passed to a second reading, as given in our report. On taking up the resolution submitted by Mr. Clayton on Tuesday, that a Committee be appointed to examine and report the present condition of the Post Office Department, and in what manner the laws regulating the Department are administered, &c. an amendment was moved by Mr. White, that it be referred to the Standing Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, which gave rise to considerable debate. A division took place, when the original resolution was carried, there being for the amendment 18, against it 20; and Messrs. Clayton, Holmes, Grundy, Woodbury, and Hendricks, were then appointed a Committee.

Nothing was done in the House of Representatives, beyond the presentation of petitions and the offering of resolutions, among which we noticed none of prominent interest.

Mr. Howard presented yesterday, in the House, the memorial of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road Company, praying for permission to construct a road to Washington, through the District of Columbia.

December 17.

In the Senate yesterday little business of interest occurred. The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* presented the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances, of which 1500 copies were ordered to be printed. A communication was received from the President of the United States, informing the Senate that owing to unforeseen circumstances, the Marshals had been unable to complete the returns for the Fifth Census on the first of December, as was provided for by the Bill, and recommending a new Bill to be passed, extending the time for the outstanding returns to be received. Several Bills underwent a second reading, and some were referred to various Committees for revision.

The House was yesterday occupied on the Bill to establish certain Post Offices, and to alter and discontinue others, to which many amendments were made. Sundry resolutions were offered and adopted. A message was received from the President, stating that the Marshals employed in taking the census had in some instances failed to perfect their returns, and suggesting the propriety of a law to extend the time allowed for this duty. Some other communications were received, and, among them, one from Duff Green, proposing to stereotype the Laws and Treaties of the United States, and asking a subscription from Congress.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received, and 6000 copies were ordered to be printed.

December 18.

In the Senate yesterday some bills were passed through various stages, and some resolutions of minor importance were adopted. The Senate then adjourned till Monday, 11 o'clock.

The House was occupied in the consideration of petitions and resolutions. One or two private bills were reported by the Standing Committees; and also a bill to amend the several acts respecting copy rights, which were forwarded. The Post Office Bill, as amended in Committee of the Whole, was then taken up, and considered; but before any question was taken, the House adjourned till Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 13.

In the Senate, Mr. Brown brought forward a resolution for the appropriation of part of the surplus funds of the United States to the establishment and support of a general system of education.

Mr. Morris proposed the abolition of the punishment of death.

In the House, the committee of ways and means have reported three bills.

"An act to authorize the transfer of the unappropriated balance, remaining in the internal improvement fund, from the loan under the act of the 13th March, 1830, to canal and rail road purposes."

"An act to repeal the act entitled "an act directing repayment of loans, from certain banks," so far as regards the Philadelphia Bank, the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia, and the bank of North America, and for other purposes."

"An act authorizing a temporary loan, for the payment of the contracts, for the Pennsylvania Canal and Rail Road."

We rejoice at this, because the state of the finances, and the whole internal improvement system, will be brought at once before the members.

Mr. Smith, of the City, proposed a resolution to abolish imprisonment for small debts.

Mr. Ingersoll proposed a resolution for the abolition of the punishment of death, and to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Pettit proposed a resolution, to render the Volunteer system more efficient.

Numerous other resolutions have been submitted in both Houses.

Dec. 16.

Since our last, nothing of importance has been done in the Senate.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Ingersoll's resolution, about the French Revolution, was before the House, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blair in the chair, and postponed, on the motion of Mr. Banks. The resolutions of Mr. Ingersoll, concerning the abolition of the punishment of death, and imprisonment for debt, were also postponed, on the motion of Mr. Petrikin.

Mr. Riddell's resolution, about a tax on tobacco manufactured in this State was negatived.

The three bills reported by the committee of Ways and Means, passed the committee of the Whole on Wednesday.

Some private bills have passed.

—

Standing Committees of the House of Representatives.

Ways and Means.—Craft, Laporte, Patterson, Simpson, Wagener (Northampton,) Petrikin and Dorrance.

Judiciary System.—Banks, Pettit, Oliphant, Fuller, Parke, M'Sherry and Shannon.

Claims.—Middleswarth, Slemmer, Carter, Plumer, Brown, M'Williams and Piatt.

Agriculture.—Lobach, Cummin, Landis, Cox, Kneppley, Kerr and Poteiger.

Education.—Fetterman, Laussat, A. Smith, Vansant, Stokes, Williamson and Houston.

Domestic Manufactures.—Patterson, Geiger, Beecher, Griffith, Hamacher, Wanner and Felton.

Accounts.—Alexander, Riddell, Hathorn, Reed, (Armstrong) Kerk, Shearer and Hill.

Militia System.—Frick, Power, Eneix, Davis (City) M'Williams, Wagener (Phil'a co.) and Kerr.

Election Districts.—Stauffer, Long, Whitlatch, Linville, Hays, Livergood and Hoover.

Banks.—Simpson, Black, Fisher, Peltz, Lindsay, Beecher and Riddell.

Estates and Escheats.—Waugh, Goodman, Huntzinger, Rutherford, M'Conkey, Yardley and Marshall.

Bridges, &c.—Black, Lobach, Davies (Bedford) Gebhart, Fisher, Stokes and Spayd.

Corporations.—Reed (Susq.) Goodman, Laussat, Rhule, Ashbridge, Rankin & Pretz.

Inland Navigation, &c.—Ingersoll, Denison, Power, Bastress, Blair, Galbraith, Buttz, Heston, Arthurs, Barlow, Oliver, Purviance and Valentine.

Local Appropriations.—Petrikin, Parke, Davies (Bedford) Andrews, Gebhart, Cox and Alexander.

Vice and Immorality.—Bastress, Rhule, Pennypacker, Hopkins, Kuhns, Reigel and Reily.

To Compare Bills.—Miller, Keller and Piatt.

Library, &c.—Wagener (Northampton) Kerk and Hopkins.

From South Carolina, we learn, that JAMES HAMILTON, Jr. has been elected Governor of that State. The votes in joint ballot of both branches of the Legislature, were, for Mr. Hamilton, 93—for Col. Manning, (formerly Governor,) 67—exhibiting only twenty-six votes majority for "going the whole."

The small pox has made its appearance at Winchester, Va. & was spreading in Loudoun country and the Valley country.

from time to time, as the circumstances of the commonwealth shall be in a condition to meet the expenditures necessary for their commencement and gradual completion.

The report of the board of canal commsssioners will be laid before you shortly, and will exhibit in detail, all the facts in relation to the several works, the immediate construction of which is deemed to be of primary importance, together with an estimate of the cost of each particular work. Prudence would seem to dictate, that until the several works which have just been enumerated, as essential to give value to those which have been finished, or rapidly progressing to completion, shall have been completed, no other project of internal improvement should be authorized or contracted for.

The act relative to the appointment of canal commissioners, approved the 6th day of April last, and which provides for the appointment of a board of appraisers, to whom appeals are to be made by persons dissatisfied with the amount of damages offered by the board of canal commissioners, has not clothed the board of appraisers with those powers, which a proper regard for the rights of individuals, as well as for those of the commonwealth, and a desire to do justice to both, would seem to require they should possess. In order to arrive at the truth, it becomes necessary in most cases, that witnesses should be examined by the appraisers. There is no tribunal to which the parties can resort for the process to compel the attendance of witnesses before the board. It would seem but reasonable, therefore, that the board of appraisers should be vested by law, with the power to issue such process for the appearance, and to enforce the attendance of witnesses, as will tend to the accomplishment of that object, and also, with authority to administer the necessary oaths or affirmations to witnesses, preparatory to their examination. I would also suggest the propriety of so amending the act, as to make the report of a majority of the appraisers valid and final, and to regulate the manner in which the appeal from the offer of the board of canal commissioners to the board of appraisers, is to be taken or made.

In bringing to your view the state of the finances of the commonwealth, it is gratifying to be enabled to say, that they have not at any former period presented a more flourishing and prosperous condition: That they have not only been amply sufficient, during the fiscal year which has just ended, to defray the current expenses of government, but have yielded a surplus, such as has authorized the transfer of considerable sums in aid of the fund for the payment of interest on the moneys borrowed by the commonwealth, from time to time, for the purposes of internal improvement. The balance in the treasury on the 30th of November last, was $243,856 20, of which sum there was transferred on the same day into the internal improvement fund, the sum of $94,425 and 44 cents; leaving an actual balance in the treasury on that day, of $149,430 and 80 cts. The receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year, ending on the 30th November last, were $624,414 and 87 cents, showing an excess of revenue for the year 1830, over that of 1829, of $25,315 and 77 cents.

The premium of $220,000, paid by the bank of Pennsylvania, on the loan of $4,000,000, under the provisions of the act of the 13th of March last, has so far aided the fund theretofore set apart for the payment of the interest on loans, as to enable the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, to discharge the interest which became due on the first of August last, and to leave a balance in the hands of the treasurer of that fund, applicable to the payment of the interest which will become due on the same account on the first of February, 1831, of $148,324 and 42 cents. The excess of revenue over the expenditures for the months of December and January, will authorize a transfer from the treasury into the internal improvement fund, of a sum in addition to the above mentioned balance, sufficient to meet the interest which will become due on loans at the above mentioned date.

The revenues to be derived under the several acts of the last session "for the levy and collection of taxes upon proceedings in courts and in the office of register and recorder," passed the 5th day of April last; the "act to regulate inns and taverns," approved the seventh day of April last; and the "act graduating the duties upon wholesale dealers of merchandize, and prescribing the mode of issuing licenses," also approved the seventh of April last, will not be paid into the treasury in season to be made available to aid in discharging the interest of the public loans, which will become due on the 1st of August next; nor can the amount of revenue to be derived from those several sources, be ascertained at this time, so as to form a guide for the future provision to be made by the legislature for the payment of the interest on the loans which have been, and hereafter may be obtained by the commonwealth. To meet the interest, then, which will become due on the 1st of August next, it is estimated that the balance in the treasury on that day, will be $107,000, arising from the ordinary sources of revenue, and from canal tolls $50,000, making together $157,000, of which sum $100,000 may be made applicable to the payment of interest; and the remaining $57,000, should the tolls produced by the canals, amount to the sum anticipated, will, with the usual accessions of ordinary revenue, be sufficient to meet the current expenses of government. As no revenues will, in the mean time, be derived from other sources, applicable to this object, there will be a deficiency in the fund for the payment of interest on loans on the first day of August next, of $200,000, to be provided for by the legislature.

To sustain the credit of the state, and to enable it to borrow money from time to time, upon advantageous terms, the establishment of an adequate fund for the prompt and punctual payment of the interest of the sums borrowed, will be altogether indispensable. In a communication made to the legislature, on the 14th of January last, which will be found upon their journals, and to which I would now refer, I endeavored to direct their attention to such sources from which a revenue might be derived, as I then thought, might be properly and safely resorted to for the purpose of providing an interest fund, entirely adequate to the existing and increasing necessities of the commonwealth. In reviewing the several objects of taxation pointed out in that message, I cannot bring my mind to the conclusion, that there is one of those enumerated and recommended, that would not, under the circumstances in which the commonwealth is placed, be entirely proper, or that ought to elicit from any quarter, the language of complaint. A tax on anthracite and bituminous coal, recommended in the message referred to, has, it is true, been objected to by those engaged in the traffic which that commodity yields, on the ground that the trade in the article has not been sufficiently established, to enable it to bear the imposition of a tax, however light. How far this objection (and I believe it is the principal one that has been urged against the measure,) is correct, the legislature will be enabled to judge, and to its decision I shall most cheerfully submit.

Near the close of the last session of the legislature, and too late for the action of the two houses upon the subject, I received a communication from the honorable Clement Dorsey, of Maryland, enclosing a petition, signed by sundry citizens of that state, (which I have directed to be herewith transmitted,) having for its object the establishment of an inspection of tobacco in the city of Philadelphia. As the subject is one intended for the encouragement of trade, and promises a reciprocity of benefits to the citizens of Philadelphia, and to those of one of our sister states. I have considered it expedient to bring it to the notice of the legislature in this form, and recommend it to their immediate attention.

I have received during the recess of the legislature, a resolution of the board of managers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, consenting to the provisions of the resolution of the senate, and house of representatives of this commonwealth, passed the 23d of March last, relative to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

Communications have also been received from the governors of the states of Louisiana and Connecticut, enclosing resolutions of the Legislatures of their respective states, expressive of their opinions that the tariff laws of the U. States are constitutional.

A communication has also been received from the executive of Connecticut, transmitting a resolution of the general assembly of that state, declaring its non-concurrence with the general assembly of the state of Missouri, in its proposed amendments of the constitution of the U. States, to provide a uniform mode of electing the president and vice president of the U. States, without the intervention of electors; copies of which will be laid before you.

In closing this communication, it only remains for me to assure the legislature of my earnest desire that, in their deliberations, they may be guided by that wisdom from on high, which is profitable to direct to such results as will tend most effectually to promote the public good; and of the cordial concurrence, on my part, in every constitutional measure, which shall be sanctioned by them during the session, having for its object the general welfare.

GEO. WOLF.

Harrisburg, December 8, 1830

The Rev. *John Leland*, recently a celebrated Baptist preacher, the same who made so much parade in making and carrying the celebrated *Cheshire Cheese* to President Jefferson, it is said, has renounced the Christian faith and Sacrament of the Lord's supper, & been excommunicated from the Church.

"*No arrival yet!*"—The New-York Commercial states that there are now eight packets fairly due from Europe: four from Liverpool, two from London, and two from Havre. The patience of the "political and commercial" public will not probably have to be taxed many days more.

It is stated that George Winchester, of Baltimore, Stephen Simpson, of Philadelphia, and Jesse Hoyt, of N. York, have been nominated to the Senate as Commissioners for the adjustment of claims provided for by the treaty with Denmark.

The population of Connecticut, is 297,726. Increase, 22,183.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

In the Senate yesterday several petitions and memorials were presented by different Senators, but none of any particular importance. The Senate, then, with considerable form and solemnity, resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment in the case of Judge Peck, of Missouri. Three of the witnesses summoned on the part of Judge Peck, from their being elected members of the Legislature of Missouri, at present in session, refusing to attend, and their depositions having been taken in writing, to allow time to the Managers on the behalf of the House of Representatives to examine those depositions, and to consider their admissibility as evidence, the Senate adjourned its sitting as a Court of Impeachment till 12 o'clock on Monday

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the replication of the Committee of Managers to the answer of Judge Peck was adopted, and the Managers then went up to the Senate. Various resolutions were adopted. A resolution was offered by Mr Haynes of Georgia, to repeal the duty on foreign sugar, but the question of consideration being demanded, and the ayes and noes ordered, the House refused to consider the resolution. Ayes, 83, noes 99.—There were four ballotings for Chaplain, and on the last ballot the Rev. R. R. Gurley was elected.

—

An attack was made on the Tariff yesterday, in the House of Representatives. Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, introduced a resolution relative to the abolition of the duty on foreign sugar. Had this been successful, there is no doubt that it would have been followed up by a resolution to take off the duties on foreign iron. And in this way, by attacking the present duties in detail, the whole of the Tariff would have been ultimately repealed. The Anti-Tariff party were induced to make this early demonstration in consequence of the success of their efforts last year on Salt, Tea, Coffee, &c. But there is no doubt that since the adjournment, some of the persons who voted for the reductions of the last session have received admonitions from their constituents, which have not been lost upon them; and thus, have the Anti-Tariffites been frustrated in their endeavors While the friends of the Protective System act in union, there is little to be feared from any hostility; but the moment they suffer themselves to be separated, the danger to the whole system becomes imminent and appalling.—*Nat. Journ.*

December 15.

In the Senate yesterday, various petitions and memorials were presented and referred to the different Committees, and some notices of the introduc tion of future bills were given. Among the latter was a notice from Mr. Robbins of Rhode Island, of a Bill to provide a "mode of commencing, prosecuting, and deciding controversies between States," which is likely to create considerable attention. The Senate then went into executive business, after which it adjourned till this day.

In the House of Representatives, a number of petitions and resolutions were presented. Among the resolutions, was one offered by Mr. Barringer of North Carolina, referring to the Committee of Ways and Means the expediency of reducing the duties on Iron, Cotton, Bagging, Coarse Wool, Sugar, &c. on which the question of consideration was demanded, and the House refused to consider the resolution by a vote of 114 to 66.

Among the memorials was one by Mr. Coulter on the subject of Sunday Mails—recommending that the mail should be discontinued on the Sabbath. On its presentation,

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. objected to giving the petition the direction moved by the gentleman who presented it. He observed that if the authors of the petition had an advocate, or advocates on this floor, he was perfectly willing that the Report formerly made by the Post Office Committee on the general subject, should at any time be called up. Let the House hear what gentlemen had to say on a subject, which he had always thought, and would now say, ought never to have been brought into the Hall of Congress. He was desirous to hear what would be said in favor of Congress interfering with religious considerations. The Committee had acted on the subject, and it would not do so again, unless compelled to do so by an express order of the House. He hoped the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Coulter,) would acquiesce in the motion which he would now make, that the petition be laid upon the table; or rather, that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; and he made that motion.

Mr Coulter said that he felt very indifferent what direction should be given to the petition He had always considered it proper, when the House was addressed in a decorous manner, on any subject proper for legislation, to give the petition a respectful consideration. In the present case, as the course indicated by the Chairman of the Post Office Committee was likely to effect the very object which the petitioners had in view, viz: to have the subject discussed, and [illegible] some action of Congress in relation to it, he was entirely willing it should be adopted.—He had made a different motion, only out of the courtesy which he supposed due to the Post Office Committee, and in compliance with the custom of the House. He had no doubt that the Hon. Chairman of the Post Office Committee was both competent and willing to meet the discussion, which it was the object of the prayer of the petitioners to invite. If they had an advocate in the House, that advocate would doubtless avail himself of the privilege of debating the question without being specially invited so to do by any one.—Mr. C. said it was not his purpose to avow himself as their champion, as he did not feel himself pledged to any particular course in the matter; he should endeavor on this, as on other occasions, to do what he considered his duty to his constituents demanded. If that duty led him to advocate the cause of these petitioners, he should be ready, in so doing, to meet even the gentleman from Kentucky.

—

The House yesterday, by a very large majority, refused to consider a resolution moved by Mr. Barringer, of N. C. proposing certain specific reductions of the duties on Imports; and the day before yesterday, by a majority of 16 votes, refused to consider a proposition of Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, to enquire into the expediency of repealing the duties on imported Sugars. These votes certainly indicate an indisposition to go into the subject of the Tariff at the present moment. It must be borne in mind, however, that the whole subject of the Tariff has been referred, in the distribution of the parts of the President's Message, to the standing Committees of the House, no less than three Committees being charged with it, viz: the Committee on Commerce, the Committee on Agriculture, and the Committee on Manufactures. The refusal to consider these propositions may be owing, in part, also, to unwillingness to enter upon the subject so early in the session. Mr. Barringer, indeed, having made his motion to embrace a positive proposition, and not a motion for enquiry merely, wished only to lay it on the table for future deliberation. The call for the question of *consideration*, however, precluded all other questions, and obliged the House to agree to go into the discussion now, or to refuse to consider the proposition. In the case of the duty on Sugar, perhaps the decision may be considered final for this Session against the *repeal* of the duty, as Mr. Hayne's motion proposed inquiry merely, which is always granted unless the mind of the House is already made up against the measure proposed to be enquired into.

December 16.

In the Senate yesterday, the credentials of the election of Mr. Poindexter by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, as a Senator for that State, were handed in. Some Reports from the Committee on Claims and several petitions were presented; and various Bills were read a first time, and passed to a second reading, as given in our report. On taking up the resolution submitted by Mr. Clayton on Tuesday, that a Committee be appointed to examine and report the present condition of the Post Office Department, and in what manner the laws regulating the Department are administered, &c. an amendment was moved by Mr. White, that it be referred to the Standing Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, which gave rise to considerable debate. A division took place, when the original resolution was carried, there being for the amendment 18, against it 20; and Messrs. Clayton, Holmes, Grundy, Woodbury, and Hendricks, were then appointed a Committee.

Nothing was done in the House of Representatives, beyond the presentation of petitions and the offering of resolutions, among which we noticed none of prominent interest.

Mr. Howard presented yesterday, in the House, the memorial of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road Company, praying for permission to construct a road to Washington, through the District of Columbia.

December 17.

In the Senate yesterday little business of interest occurred. The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* presented the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances, of which 1500 copies were ordered to be printed. A communication was received from the President of the United States, informing the Senate that owing to unforeseen circumstances, the Marshals had been unable to complete the returns for the Fifth Census on the first of December, as was provided for by the Bill, and recommending a new Bill to be passed, extending the time for the outstanding returns to be received Several Bills underwent a second reading, and some were referred to various Committees for revision.

The House was yesterday occupied on the Bill to establish certain Post Offices, and to [illegible] made. [illegible] resolutions were [illegible] and adopted. A message was received from the President, stating that the Marshals employed in taking the census [illegible] their returns, and suggesting the propriety of a law to extend the time allowed for this duty. Some other communications were received, and among them one from Duff Green, proposing to stereotype the Laws and Treaties of the United States, and asking a subscription from Congress.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received, and 6000 copies were ordered to be printed.

December 18.

In the Senate yesterday some bills were passed through various stages, and some resolutions of minor importance were adopted. The Senate then adjourned till Monday, 11 o'clock.

The House was occupied in the consideration of petitions and resolutions. One or two private bills were reported by the Standing Committees; and also a bill to amend the several acts respecting copy rights, which were forwarded. The Post Office Bill, as amended in Committee of the Whole, was then taken up, and considered; but before any question was taken, the House adjourned, till Monday

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 13.

In the Senate, Mr Brown brought forward a resolution for the appropriation of part of the surplus funds of the United States to the establishment and support of a general system of education.

Mr. Morris proposed the abolition of the punishment of death.

In the House, the committee of ways and means have reported three bills.

"An act to authorize the transfer of the unappropriated balance, remaining in the internal improvement fund, from the loan under the act of the 13th March, 1830, to canal and rail road purposes."

"An act to repeal the act entitled "an act directing repayment of loans, from certain banks," so far as regards the Philadelphia Bank, the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia, and the bank of North America, and for other purposes."

"An act authorizing a temporary loan, for the payment of the contracts, for the Pennsylvania Canal and Rail Road."

We rejoice at this, because the state of the finances, and the whole internal improvement system, will be brought at once before the members.

Mr. Smith, of the City, proposed a resolution to abolish imprisonment for small debts.

Mr. Ingersoll proposed a resolution for the abolition of the punishment of death, and to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Pettit proposed a resolution, to render the Volunteer system more efficient.

Numerous other resolutions have been submitted in both Houses.

Dec. 16.

Since our last, nothing of importance has been done in the Senate.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Ingersoll's resolution, about the French Revolution, was before the House, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blair in the chair, and postponed, on the motion of Mr. Banks. The resolutions of Mr. Ingersoll, concerning the abolition of the punishment of death, and imprisonment for debt, were also postponed, on the motion of Mr. Petrikin.

Mr. Riddell's resolution, about a tax on tobacco manufactured in this State—was negatived.

The three bills reported by the committee of Ways and Means, passed the committee of the Whole on Wednesday.

Some private bills have passed.

—

Standing Committees of the House of Representatives.

Ways and Means.—Craft, Laporte, Patterson, Simpson, Wagener (Northampton,) Petrikin and Dorrance.

Judiciary System.—Banks, Pettit, Oliphant, Fuller, Parke, M'Sherry and Shannon.

Claims.—Middleswarth, Slemmer, Carter, Plumer, Brown, M'Williams and Piatt.

Agriculture.—Lobach, Cummin, Landis, Cox, Kneppley, Kerr and Poteiger.

Education.—Fetterman, Laussat, A. Smith, Vansant, Stokes, Williamson and Houston.

Domestic Manufactures.—Patterson, Geiger, Beecher, Griffith, Hamacher, Wanner and Felton.

Accounts.—Alexander, Riddell, Hathorn, Reed, (Armstrong) Kerk, Shearer and Hill.

Militia System.—Frick, Power, Ensix, Davis (City) M'Williams, Wagener (Phil'a co.) and Kerr.

Election Districts.—Stauffer, Long, Whitlatch, Linville, Heys, Livergood and Hoover.

Banks.—Simpson, Black, Fisher, Peltz, Lindsay, Beecher and Riddell.

Estates and Escheats.—Waugh, Goodman, Huntzinger, Rutherford, M'Conkey, Yardley and Marshall.

Bridges, &c.—Black, Lobach, Davies, Bedford, [illegible], Fisher, Stokes and Sneyd.

Corporations.—Reed (Susq.) Goodman, Laussat, [illegible], Ashbridge, Rankin & Peltz.

Inland Navigation, &c.—Ingersoll, [illegible], Power, Rostress, Blair, [illegible], Holton, Adams, Birlow, Oliver, Purviance and Valentine.

Local Appropriations.—Petrikin, Parke, [illegible], Andrews, Gilbert, Cox and [illegible].

Vice and Immorality.—Rostress, Rhole, [illegible], Kuhns, Reigel and Kelly.

To Compare Bills.—Miller, Keller and Pott.

Library, &c.—Wagener (Northampton) [illegible].

From South Carolina, we learn, that James Hamilton, Jr. has been elected Governor of that State. The votes, in [illegible] both branches of the Legislature, were, for Mr. Hamilton, 83—for Col. [illegible], (formerly Governor) [illegible] twenty-six votes [illegible] the whole."

—

The small pox has made its appearance at Winchester, Va. & was spreading in Loudoun county and the Valley county.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

A Snore.—In days of yore, when it was fashionable to wear the hair in queue, a countryman was heard one Sunda[illegible] sonorously at church. As he very much annoyed the congregation, the minister despatched the deacon to awaken him. The deacon approached on his tip-toe, and was a point to give him a smart jog, when, what was his astonishment to find his eyes wide open. "My gracious!" exclaimed the deacon, "who ever seed the like? a man snoring with his eyes open! Surely it is a judgment upon him for sleeping at church." A crowd gathered around, and various were the remarks made on the subject of the miracle, when it was finally discovered by an old lady in specs, that the poor man's hair was tied so close to his head as effectually to prevent him from closing his eyes. *N. Y. American.*

An Irish paper gives the following anecdote of the simplicity of a raw *Pat*, who had just been transplanted from the interior to Dublin. Pat had been sent by his master to purchase half a bushel of oysters, to the quay, but was absent so long that apprehensions were entertained for his safety. He returned at last, however, puffing under his load in the most musical style. 'Where the d—l have you been" exclaimed his master. 'Where have I been? an' where would I be but to fetch the oysters?' And what in the name of St. Patrick kept you so long?' 'Long! by my *sowl* I think I've been pratty quick, considering all things' 'Considering what things?' 'Why, considering the gutting of the fish, to be sure?' 'Gutting what fish?' 'What fish! why, bluran-owns, the oysters to be sure!' 'What do you mean?' 'What do I mane? why, I mane, that as I was a resting myself down fornenst the Pickled Herring, and having a drop to comfort me, a jontleman axed me what I'd got in the sack? 'Oysters, says I' Let's look at them, says he; and he opens the bag. Och! tunder and praties, says he, who *sowld* you these? It was Mick Carney, says I, aboord the Powl Doody smack. Mick Carney, the tief o' the world! says he, what a blackguard must he be, to give them to you widout *gutting*. And ir'nt they gutted? says I. Divil a one o' them, says he—Musha, then, says I, what will I do? Do? says he, I'd sooner do it for you myself than have you abused. And so he takes 'em in doors and guts them *nate* and *clane*, as you'll see; opening at the same time, his bag of oyster shells, which were as empty as the head that bore them to the house. If we had not this from an Irish paper, we should venture to doubt its authenticity.

A Duck for a Sign!—It is said that a young man having finished his studies upon fashionable minerals, opium, blistering, issues, setons, &c. set out in search of a place. On his way, he met an old man, a Quaker, with whom he had been acquainted. Sir, said the young man, how shall I make the people know I am a doctor? "I will tell thee friend; when thou hast found a place, I advise thee to buy about a dozen ducks, and they will constantly say, *quack! quack! quack!* and by this the people will all find thee."

Dancing.—'I am an old fellow,' says Cowper, in one of his letters to Hurb. 'but I once had my dancing days as you have now; yet I could never find that I could learn half so much of a woman's real character by dancing with her, as by conversing with her at home, where I could observe her behavior at the table, at the fire side, and in all the trying circumstances of domestic life. We are all good when we are pleased; but she is the good woman who wants no fiddler to sweeten her.'

Michigan Territory is in the full tide of success. Its population is estimated at 38,000 souls; and $95,000 has been received from the sale of public lands since April last. There are 60 physicians; as many lawyers; 28 clergymen, besides 5 missionary stations

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on *Friday the 24th of December, inst.*

A House and Lot,

in Millers-Town, Adams county—with a Shop attached to the house.

ALSO,

On Saturday the 25th instant,

On the premises,

A 2 story Stone House,

and Lot, in the borough of Gettysburg, at present occupied by John Garvin, Esq.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of each day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

HENRY MYERS,
Executor of John Myers, dec'd.

Dec. 7. ts

Mount Pleasant Rifleman!

YOU will parade, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 1st of January next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform.

G. COWNOVER, *Capt.*

Dec. 14. tp

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 1st of January next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. each member provided with twelve rounds of blank cartridges. JAS. BELL, JR. *Capt.*

Dec. 14. tp

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 28th day of December next*, to wit:

The account of Jacob Ernst, Esq. Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Harman, deceased.

The account of Peter Lowbaugh, surviving Executor of the Estate of Andrew Lowbaugh, deceased.

The account of James M'Cosh, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of James Walker, deceased.

The account of Moses Senft, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Miller, deceased.

The account of Jacob Ehrehart, Administrator of the Estate of John Ehrhart, deceased.

The account of George Guinn, Executor of the Estate of David Horner, deceased.

The account of James Black, one of the Administrators of the Estate of William Hamilton, deceased.

The account of Isaac Treat, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Jacobs, deceased.

The account of John Plum and Michael Plum, Administrators of the Estate of Adam Plum, deceased.

The account of Abraham Geise, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Piper, deceased.

The account of Moses M'Ilvain, Administrator of the Estate of Andrew M'Ilvain, deceased.

ALSO,

The account of Geo Trostle, Guardian of Euphemia Helm; and

The account of Geo. Trostle, Guardian of Elias Helm.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 23, 1830 } 5t

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JOHN BOMGARTNER.

deceased, viz. Jacob Bomgartner, Geo. Bomgartner, Elizabeth, intermarried with Jacob Reese, Catharine, intermarried with Jacob Shriver, Margaret, intermarried with John Baird, and the Children of Nicholas Bomgartner, deceased, viz. Nicholas Bomgartner, and Elizabeth Bomgartner—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *twenty eighth day of December next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Nov. 30. 4t

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JOHN FITZCHARLES.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an Attachment hath been granted by the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Adams, at the instance of a certain John Harman, of Tyrone township, county of Adams, innkeeper, against a certain JOHN FITZ CHARLES, of the county aforesaid, cabinet-maker, whereon certain goods, chattels and effects of the said John Fitz Charles have been attached, and are now in custody of Jas. M'Elwee, Esq. and William Weidner, of the county aforesaid, until they shall be disposed of according to law: This is therefore to give Notice to the Creditors of the said John Fitz Charles, to appear on *Wednesday the 22d day of December next ensuing*, at the house of John Harman, innkeeper, in Heidlersburg, Tyrone township, county aforesaid, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands, agreeably to the directions of the said Act.

C. F. KEENER.

Nov. 30. td

NOTICE.

THE Notes given at the Sale of the Personal Property of FREDERICK EICHOLTZ, late of Menallen township, deceased, are now due, and are in the hands of JOHN REX, one of the Administrators. If not paid before the *25th day of December next*, they will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection, without respect to persons.

SAMUEL B. WRIGHT,
JOHN REX,
Administrators.

Nov. 30. td

NOTICE.

THOSE persons, within this Brigade, who have any claims for Militia Services, are requested to present their accounts for settlement, on or before the *1st of January next*, to

J. SANDERS, *Brig. Inspector.*

Dec. 7. td

FOR RENT,

THE

Merchant Mill

LATE the property of Capt. John Scott, deceased, now owned by Mrs. Margaret Maris, situate on the West Conococheague, in Montgomery township, Franklin county, Pa. The Mill is in complete order, and runs 3 pair of stones—2 of which are burs—☞A person who would also Rent the FARM attached to the Mill, would be preferred as a Tenant. For terms apply to the Subscriber.

THOMAS M'DOWELL.

Dec. 7. td

N. B. If the above Property is not Rented before *Friday the 31st inst.* it will, on that day, be Rented, by Public Vendue, on the premises

Orphans' Court

SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 1st day of January next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, (late the Estate of *Adam Plum*, deceased,) containing

179 ACRES;

about 80 or 90 of which are cleared; 15 acres of Meadow—the remainder in excellent Timber. There are on the premises,

three Dwelling houses,

with Barns, Stables, and other Out-Buildings; two elegant springs of water; and two fine Orchards.

The above Property will suit to be divided into three parts; and will be sold thus divided, or altogether, so as to suit purchasers.

ALSO,

Will be Offered for Sale, at the same time and place,

A Lot of Ground,

In Mummasburg, containing 2¼ Acres.

Attendance will be given, and the Terms made known on the day of sale, by MICHAEL PLUM, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Nov. 30. ts

☞If the first described property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented.

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 1st day of January next*, at 12 o'clock, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James M'Cleary, Frederick Shully and others, containing 190 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story

Dwelling-house, part

Stone and part Log, large Brick Bank Barn, with Brick Sheds, and other Out Buildings; two Orchards, and a well of water at the door—Seized and taken in Execution as the Estate of *Jacob Bosserman*

The above described property will be sold subject to the following conditions, to wit:—The purchaser to pay unto Mary Bosserman, widow of Michael Bosserman, deceased, the sum of seventy-two dollars per annum, on the 1st day of April in each and every year, for and during the natural life of the said Mary Bosserman—being her right of dower in said property; and at her death, to pay the principal sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars to the person or persons legally entitled thereto, or as provided by a recognizance in the Orphans' Court of Adams county, dated and acknowledged by the said Jacob Bosserman, &c the 16th day of May, A. D. 1815—the said sums to be and remain charged upon the lands above described, in the hands of the purchaser at Sheriff's Sale.

ALSO,

At the same time and place,

In pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Christian Stout, Duncan and Mahon, and others, containing 140 Acres, more or less—Seized and taken in Execution as the Estate of *Frederick Myers.*

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 7. } ts

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber would take this method of returning his thanks to the Citizens of Millers-Town and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has received, and would inform them, that he has taken

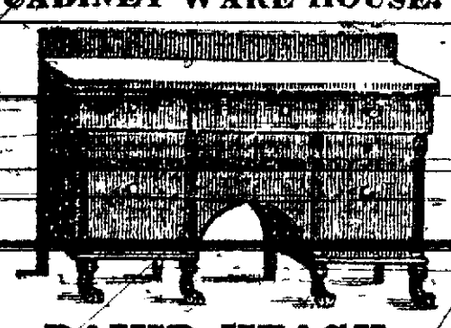
Ward's System,

and is prepared to cut and make Garments in the best and most fashionable manner; and his terms will be accommodating. He therefore invites the people to call and try, as he flatters himself they shall not be disappointed

HEZ'H. VAN ORSDEL.

Millers-Town, Nov. 2. tf

CABINET WARE-HOUSE.



DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on his business in West York-street, where he is prepared to execute the neatest and most

Fashionable Work,

which he will warrant equal, if not superior, to any in the place.

He keeps on hand a general and extensive assortment of

Furniture,

of all kinds, and of a quality which he only asks an examination to pronounce superior. His prices are reasonable and suited to the present times; and although his terms are *CASH*, he will take COUNTRY PRODUCE and LUMBER in exchange—for which he will allow the highest market prices.

He deems it unnecessary to notice, in particular, that he is always prepared to make

COFFINS,

as from his long practice in the business, he presumes it generally known; and flatters himself, that from the general satisfaction his work has given, he will continue to receive a share of patronage.

TURNING,

of all kinds, and of the latest fashions, can be had at his Shop, at any time—where he has constantly on hand

Carriage Hubs,

which can now be had at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR per set.

Gettysburg, Dec. 14. tf

TO THE LOVERS OF

DRY FEET.

WATER PROOF

Boots & Shoes.

DANIEL BALDWIN,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public generally, that he has made himself acquainted with the process of rendering BOOTS and SHOES

WATER PROOF,

either of Leather, Buck-skin, Lasting, or Silk. He has also procured excellent workmen; and will be enabled to furnish work, in his line, of superior quality. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public. His shop is next door to Mr. Smyser's, in York-street.

N. B. An Apprentice to

the Shoemaking business is wanted as above. Advantageous terms will be offered, if immediate application is made.

Gettysburg, Nov. 23. tf

Coopering.

JOHN FREYBURGER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he carries on the COOPERING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Shop, in the West end of Middle street, Gettysburg; and is prepared to execute all work in his line, such as

Flour, Beer & Whiskey Barrels,

MEAT VESSELS, &c.

either of oak or white pine, with iron hoops or otherwise, and will repair old vessels of all kinds. His work shall be done with neatness and expedition, and on the most accommodating terms. He hopes to receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9. 7t

The Line of STAGES

Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY (Mondays excepted.)

The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

April 20. tf

BUILDING

OF THE

Theological Seminary.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that the contract for erecting the Buildings of the Theological Seminary, has been made with Mr NICHOLAS PEARSE; and that as money is now wanted, those who have not yet paid their subscriptions, are requested to do so without delay.

GEORGE TROSTLE,
GEORGE SHRYOCK,
SAMUEL H BUEHLER,
Building Committee.

Dec. 7. 3t

THE

Commissioned Officers

OF THE

30TH REGT. P. M.

WILL meet for drill, in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 1st of January next*, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

M. C. CLARKSON, *Col.*

Dec. 7. tp

Stray Heifer.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Reading township, about the 1st of October last, a *Light Brindled HEIFER*, supposed to be about 10 months old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOB DICKS.

Dec. 14. 3t

SHOEMAKERS,

CALL AT

CLARKSON'S,

And see a very handsome and large Assortment of the Newest Fashioned

LASTS,

JUST RECEIVED.

Nov. 23. tf

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same

☞Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

☞PRICES REDUCED

AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore bro't to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of *Medicines, Chemicals, &c.* the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly *warranted genuine.*

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,
Philadelphia.

10th mo. 19th, 1830. 6m

PROPOSALS.

For publishing a Weekly Newspaper, in the German Language, called

The Republican Statesman,

Or, PEOPLE'S REPORTER,

OF GETTYSBURG.

EDITED BY JOHN HERBST.

TO every German, who is acquainted with and loves his mother-tongue, the announcement of a weekly periodical, of an historical and political character, must be highly pleasing and desirable; and especially at the present time, when almost all Europe is in a state of agitation, for the purpose of obtaining that liberty, which we Americans, under the smiles of a kind Providence, enjoy. Whether they will accomplish their object, time alone can unfold. We, who are descendants of German ancestors, still feel—and will ever feel—a strong predilection in preserving our native tongue.

The most recent news of the day embracing America, Europe—nay, even of the whole world—shall be given in this paper, and presented to the reader in intelligible language.

With regard to political views, the Editor will strictly adhere to republican principles. The welfare of his country will be his constant aim; and it will ever be his desire to promote the same, by fair and honorable means.

He disclaims being a member of the Masonic fraternity, and never intends to attach himself to that institution; at the same time he feels it a duty to declare, that he never will persecute Masonry for political purposes—truth shall be his guide.

It is hoped that every one who loves the German language will support this paper, especially as the news of the day will be published as early as in any other German paper, as the Editor will make copious translations from English papers.

CONDITIONS

The Republican Statesman shall be printed weekly, with new type, on a medium sheet

The annual price will be $1 25, if paid within six months; $1 50 will be charged if paid after that time.

No subscription can be discontinued until all arrearages are paid. No subscription is taken for a shorter period than a year, and a failure to discontinue, will be considered a new engagement

Advertisements will be published three times for one dollar per square; larger ones in proportion.

Gettysburg, Nov. 16.

☞*Subscriptions for the above Paper received at this Office.*